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ECONOMIC ASPECTS BEFORE REICHSTAG AND BRITISH HOUSE

Importation of American Meat Sought by Radicals and Socialists in Debate on Price of German Food

REPLY OPPOSES IT

Disturbance Is Caused by Chancellor's Rejection of Change and Insistence That Crisis Is Temporary

BERLIN—The free importation of American meat was demanded by the Socialists and Radicals at the meeting of the Reichstag Monday, and the tariffs affecting the cost of food were assailed. There was a large attendance to hear the reply of the chancellor to queries regarding the high cost of foodstuffs. It is expected that the debate will last several days.

This subject is occupying the attention of the public almost to the exclusion of the Moroccan affair, the Italian seizure of Tripoli and the revolution in China, and will probably form an issue upon which the coming general elections will be fought out.

Agrarians and speakers from the center opposed any measures except a slight modification in the system of rebates on grain exports, and the Socialists and Radicals attacked the high tariff system.

(Continued on page two, column one)

CHANGES IN CABINET ATTEND MEETING OF HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON—Parliament assembled today for its autumn session. The principal business will be consideration of Chancellor Lloyd-George's workmen's insurance bill. It is considered the most radical measure ever before the British legislature.

Provision is made for partly compulsory and partly voluntary insurance for certain classes of workmen—workmen, employers and the state contributing proportionately. The intention is to make it wholly compulsory ultimately and to apply it to all classes of workmen.

Many workmen say they are expected to pay too much toward the insurance. Some think the employers and the state should bear the entire burden. The vested interests say the employers are too heavily assessed. A third group believes the state should be exempt.

The Irish legislators inquired eagerly, as soon as the Commons had convened, when to expect introduction of a home rule bill. Representatives of the administration intimated that it may make its appearance this fall, but that nothing is likely to be done before February.

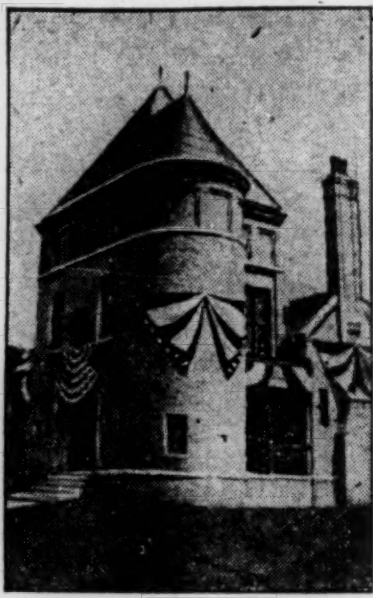
The opening of the session was accompanied by cabinet changes. Winston Churchill and Reginald McKenna have exchanged posts. Mr. Churchill becomes secretary of the navy and Mr. McKenna secretary of state for home affairs. Greater economy in naval affairs is said to be the object of the change.

Walter Runciman, minister of education, was made secretary of agriculture, succeeding Earl Carrington, who becomes lord of privy seal, and Joseph Albert Pease is appointed minister of education.

C. E. Hobhouse, financial secretary to the treasury, is appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

Sir Edward Strachey, Parliament secretary of the board of agriculture, and the Rt. Hon. Alfred Emmott, M. P. for Oldham and deputy speaker of the House of Commons, have been promoted to the peerage.

BATH LIBRARY TRUSTEES OPEN CHILDREN'S ROOM



PATTEN FREE LIBRARY

BATH, Me.—Trustees of the Patten Free Library Association recently voted to open a children's room. This will afford pleasure and education to the many boys and girls attending the ninth grade and underclasses.

The Patten free library was opened to the public in 1890. It has one of the most attractive sites in this city on the Kennebec, occupying a prominent spot on the city park. Built of stone, the edifice is covered with an ivy, which is the admiration of the residents of the city.

The library is a gift to the city by Galen Clapp Moses who gave \$10,000 "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining and increasing a library in Bath for the use of its citizens." Mr. Moses has always served as president of the corporation and Judge James S. Lowell is secretary. Miss Margaret R. Foote is the librarian, having held her place since 1894.

U. S. FILES THE FIFTH SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF THE LUMBER TRUST

ST. PAUL, Minn. — Suits charging violation of the anti-trust law were filed by the government here today against the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, the Lumber Secretaries Bureau of Information, the Lumberman Publishing Company and Luke W. Boice, owner of a private detective agency.

This action, the fifth in the government's fight to break up the "trust," charges conspiracy to prevent competition and the maintenance of an alleged "black list," by means of the publishing company.

WASHINGTON — Attorney-General Wickesham and James C. McKeenolds, special assistant, who prepared, handled and won the government's case against the tobacco trust are reported to be in danger of critical disagreement over the final settlement of the case.

It is declared on the best authority Mr. McKeenolds is greatly disaffected over the attitude of the department and that the tension cannot be increased much without bringing his resignation.

Acute differences between himself and his chief as to the form of decree the government should demand in the tobacco case are given as the reason for the situation. It is said Mr. McKeenolds feels his counsel is in danger of rejection in the case he has handled and won.

KAISER HONORS WOMAN WORKER

BERLIN—The Kaiser has conferred the Prussian silver cross for merit for women upon Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer, according to announcement in the government organ, the Reichs-Anzeiger, today, in appreciation of her work for humanity.

REPUBLICAN TOURISTS ADDRESS UNITED SHOE BEVERLY EMPLOYEES

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, Speaker Walker and Others Talk to Gathering of About 1100

MISS FOLEY SPEAKS

Suffragist Party Appears on Scene and Leader Is Given an Attentive Audience by the Workers

BEVERLY, Mass.—About 1100 working men and women employees of the United Shoe Machinery Company, listened attentively to the remarks of Lieut.-Gov. Louis Frothingham and other speakers at a rally outside the company's works here at noon today. The speakers besides Mr. Frothingham

(Continued on page seven, column four)

DID NOT SIGN SEAVER PAPERS WITNESSES SAY AT THE HEARING

Evidence presented to the ballot law commission today in its hearing on the protest of John F. McDonald, chairman of the Democratic state committee against the papers filed purporting to nominate Augustus Seaver of Boston as a Labor candidate for Governor makes it apparent that prosecution is practically to follow the case; in fact one of the witnesses, Patrick J. Corbett, told the commission that the district attorney had already examined him with regard to it.

Daniel F. McIsaac appeared as counsel for Mr. McDonald, while Peter J. Donoghue represented Mr. Seaver. Approximately 20 witnesses were present, under summons of the petitioner, and during the forenoon a summons was issued at the request of Mr. Donoghue for George M. Young, a justice of the peace at 1021 Washington street, who appears from the papers to have administered a jurat to several persons each of whom testified that he had never appeared before Mr. Young.

In opening his case this morning, Mr. McIsaac said the papers filed purport to contain 1833 signatures, at least 1500 of which he would prove to be forgeries. He said names appear which are not on the voting list. He declared that Mr. Seaver's attention was called to the suspicious nature of the papers before they were filed; that he admitted that "they looked bad," but said he would file them just the same. Mr. McIsaac said it would be proved that Mr. Seaver had knowledge, previous to the time he filed the papers, that they were forged.

Mr. Donoghue, opening for Mr. Seaver, simply said that they would contend that the signatures were secured and the papers filed in conformity with the law.

The first witness called was Michael Mulvey of 4 Stafford street, Roxbury; he testified that he did not know Augustus Seaver, and did not sign any paper nominating him for Governor. He swore that the signature attached to the jurat was not his. The number of signatures on the paper which Mulvey (the jurat was signed Mulvey) was alleged to have sworn to, was 96.

Patrick J. Corbett of 283 E street gave exactly the same testimony, and to prove that the same was forged gave the commission a sample of his writing. In this case the number of names was 100. Mr. Corbett said his attention was first called to the case by the district attorney.

Bradford Brown, living at 233 E street, said he never swore to a paper bearing his name, and containing 103 names.

Edward M. Murphy testified that he did not sign the jurat upon which his name appeared, attached to a paper containing 98 names. John J. Kohler gave the same testimony in connection with 52 names. Patrick Barry in connection with 100 names and John F. Leahy in connection with 87 names. Up to this point Mr. McIsaac had questioned the sufficiency of 636 names.

The next witness called proved to be one who had actually signed the papers; he was Bernard A. Kenney, who testified that he has lived for five years at 86 Francis street, but that he went to the Hotel Howard on Howard street on March 30 last for the purpose of being registered from that address. He testified that he signed the paper as a nominator at a time when he was standing on Howard street, and a few hours later he went to the office of George M. Young and there signed the jurat; he was unable to identify the signature on the jurat as his, however.

At the time of taking recess, Mr. McIsaac was seeking to prove by the witness that he had also affixed the name of his brother, George Kenney, to the papers.

FIRST OF ARMADA AT NEW YORK FOR BIG NAVY REVIEW

NEW YORK—Fourteen of the 102 war vessels that are to take part in the greatest mobilization of warships ever held in America, arrived off quarantine today. They were the battleships Connecticut, the flagship of the Atlantic squadron, flying the pennant of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, the Michigan, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Virginia, Nebraska, Georgia, North Dakota, Vermont, South Carolina and New Hampshire.

The last of the 102 ships will be in the Hudson by Oct. 30. On the night of Oct. 31 will occur the illumination of the entire fleet and on Nov. 1, Secretary of the Navy Meyer will review the fleet from the Mayflower.

PRESIDENT LOOKING FOR JUDGES TO FILL EXISTING VACANCIES

GLENCOE, Minn.—When President Taft returns to Washington next month not the least of his labors will be the filling of judicial vacancies which have arisen since the adjournment of Congress in August. It was said today that Mr. Taft had given no consideration at all as to a successor to Justice Harlan.

Many names, including those of Attorney General Wickesham, Solicitor General Lehmann have been mentioned. It was said today by members of the President's party, however, that the President has determined not to take up the matter until after Congress meets.

In addition to appointing a justice of the supreme court, Mr. Taft will probably fill vacancies in New York, Montana and Wisconsin districts and also a successor to Judge Grosscup of Chicago of the United States circuit. In addition to those judicial appointments, the President will name a member of the international boundary commission to succeed the late Senator Carter.

Glencoe was the first stop on the presidential schedule today. Between this town and Minneapolis, where the President is to spend the night, his train was expected to stop at several cities en route. Although South Dakota was left behind, Seth Bullock is still traveling with the President.

Colonel Bullock appeared in the same sort of black slouch hat that he wore when he used to chase outlaws for former President Roosevelt.

SEES CANADA FOR RECIPROCITY YET

QUINCY, Mass. — "Immigration between Canada and the United States has produced a sentiment of confidence and friendliness between the two countries and Canada will vote for reciprocity when she has examined the claims of those who cried 'annexation,'" said John D. Mackay, a native of Canada, in an address on "The Government of Canada" at a meeting last evening in Clan McGregor hall under the auspices of Clan McGregor, O. S. C.

"It is estimated that the soil of Canada is capable of sustaining 200,000,000 people," he said. "Her population is only a little over 7,000,000. Although only about one fortieth of her territory is occupied she is not prodigal with her land grants. Not one lot can be obtained from the government except for home-stand purposes. She conserves her natural resources and prevents their being wasted or exploited for the benefit of the few. The trusts and land speculators fare poorly in the Dominion."

REPORT FOUR WARSHIPS SURRENDER TO REBELS

Revolutionaries Capture Treaty Port of Kiukiang After Short Conflict in Which Yamen Is Destroyed

JAPAN SENDS WORD

TOKIO, Japan.—Despatches from Peking today declare that four Chinese imperial warships under command of Admiral Sah have surrendered to the rebels.

SHANGHAI, China.—The rebels captured the treaty port of Kiukiang today after a short conflict. The Yamen, or government building, was burned during the engagement. Kiukiang is on the Yangtze Kiang, and is 130 miles southeast of Hankow. It has a good sized foreign colony, but most of its

PRINTERS IN MOVE TO KEEP PRICES UP TO A HIGHER LEVEL

Slogan Sounded at Opening of the New England Cost Congress With Its Six Hundred Delegates

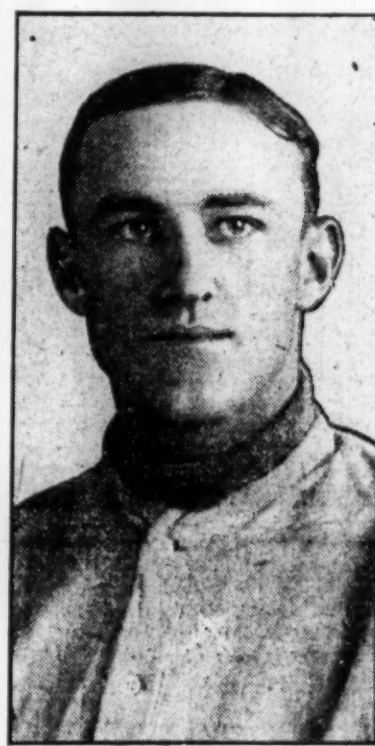
ASK MORE SYSTEM

J. Stearns Cushing, President of the United Typothetae, Urges Adoption of Methods Employed by It

"A cost system in every shop, and every shop pledged not to sell below the cost of production," is the slogan of the first New England cost congress by the New England printers and associate trades in session in the American House today.

Following out the ideas of the three national congresses which have been held

RIVAL SHORTSTOPS IN THE BIG SERIES



ARTHUR FLETCHER
New York Nationals



J. J. BARRY
Philadelphia Athletics

WOMEN VOTERS WAR ON LIQUOR IN CALIFORNIA

RIVERSIDE, Cal.—The first move of the newly enfranchised women of California against the liquor traffic was taken today at the town of Perris, where suffrage leaders sent out a call for all women voters to register for the purpose of making war on the municipal council, which is alleged to favor saloons. In their attempt to remove the present councilmanic board and elect another pledged against the liquor traffic the women of Perris plan to invoke the recall.

BATTLESHIP OREGON TO SAIL VALLEJO, CAL.

WASHINGTON—March 9, 1912, will be the semi-centennial of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimack in Hampton Roads and a celebration is being discussed among military men.

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President of the United Typothetae of America Who Talks on Cost System



(Photo by Chickering)
J. STEARNS CUSHING

NEW YORK SCORES TWO IN FIRST ON HITS AND SACRIFICE

Shibe Park in Fairly Good Shape for Playing of Fourth Game This Afternoon

HOW THEY LINE UP

Manager Mack Names Bender and Thomas for Athletics With Mathewson and Myers for Giants

NEW YORK	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
PHILADELPHIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
PHILADELPHIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PHILADELPHIA—The fourth game of the world's baseball championship series between the Philadelphia Athletics and the New York Nationals is being played this afternoon on Shibe park. While the grounds were not in the best possible condition for fast play, they were, with the exception of the outfield, in fair shape.

Manager Mack named Bender and Thomas as the battery for the Athletics while Manager McGraw chose Mathewson and Myers for New York.

STORY OF GAME

First inning—Devore singled, Doyle tripled to center on the first ball pitched, scoring Devore. Snodgrass sacrificed to Long, Doyle scoring. Murray grounded out to Davis, unassisted. Merkle struck out three pitched balls. Two runs, two hits, no errors.

Lord struck out on three pitched balls. Oldring followed suit. Collins singled over Doyle's head but Baker struck out. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Second inning—Herzog hit to Oldring in short center. Fletcher singled over short. Myers forced out Fletcher, Thomas to Collins. Mathewson was out, Bender to Davis. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Murphy hit into the right field crowd for two bases and went to third on Mathewson's wild throw to catch him off second. Davis was called out, Mathewson to Merkle, on an exceptionally close decision. The ball was a slow grounder along the third base line, on which Mathewson made a rapid play. Barry and Murphy attempted the squeeze play and Murphy was caught between third and home when Barry failed to hunt by Myers unassisted. Barry was safe on a slow tap down the third base line. Thomas fouled out to Myers. No runs, two hits, one error.

Third inning—Devore flew out to Oldring. Doyle flew out to Baker. Snodgrass grounded out Barry to Davis. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Bender out, Fletcher to Merkle. Lord singled to right. Oldring forced Lord, Fletcher to Doyle. Collins struck out on three pitched balls. No runs, one hit, no errors.

ARBITRATION URGED FOR SHOE CUTTERS IN FACORIES AT LYNN

The state board of conciliation and arbitration decided today not to take any part now in the difficulty between the cutters employed in a Lynn shoe factory and their employers, the board deciding that the question is one for arbitration, and that the parties should select a tribunal.

A. M. Creighton, a Lynn manufacturer who has been working under an agreement with his employees whereby certain differences were to be submitted to arbitration, came before the board with an application for arbitration on the question whether his cutters may suspend work at 4 p. m.

The agreement stipulates that arbitration shall be obtained by a joint application, and Stephen J. Walsh representing the cutters refused to join with Mr. Creighton in his application, contending that the controversy is not covered by the agreement.

The board ruled that the question raised by Mr. Walsh is in itself a proper matter for arbitration, and that the parties should seek such arbitration from whatever tribunal they may agree upon.

If you wish to learn how important clean journalism is, ask your friend what he thinks of the Monitor, after you have passed to him today's copy of the paper

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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City..... State.....

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The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

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ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

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PROGRAM OF THE CARNEGIE PEACE FOUNDATION AS MADE AT BERNE

Three Divisions Have Been Organized to Carry on the Work of Antagonizing War

EDUCATIONAL PLANS

Since the announcement of Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 for the cause of international peace last December, little has been heard of the plans for spending the income of about \$500,000 a year, which the capital will provide. This summer a conference of the principal peace workers of the world was held at Berne, Switzerland, under the auspices of the permanent international peace bureau, to decide the program of work which the Carnegie endowment for international peace will undertake. Partial reports of the decisions of this congress have been printed in French. The following is the full report as prepared for the English speaking nations:

No one can doubt that the recent foundation of the Carnegie endowment for international peace in Washington was timely and opportune. Without any desire to exaggerate both the immediate and ultimate effect of a disturbance of the world's peace upon life and treasure in these days of vast armies and of destructive weapons no one can contemplate a war between great nations without feelings of the deepest anxiety for the welfare of the whole race. The world is today bound together by ties of the closest character and injury to any part of its organism affects the vitality of the whole.

The welfare of a manufacturing nation is governed by the ability of other lands to produce the food and the raw materials it desires to purchase with its manufactures. The well-being of an agricultural state is affected by the capacity of other lands to manufacture the goods it wishes to purchase with its food production. The progress of a young country is controlled by the amount of capital which the older nations can supply to it and the prosperity of the lending countries is governed by their ability to provide the supplies of new capital which the young countries need to produce food and raw materials. A breach of the peace and the vast destruction of life and treasure which ensue interfere with the production of those things upon which the welfare of every nation depends.

War destroys the wealth which is needed to extend both the food supplies and the manufactures of the world and it destroys the capital which is especially essential to the maintenance of the welfare of the older lands with dense populations dependent upon the world's surplus supplies of food and raw materials.

It is the consciousness of the injury to every country and race of an outbreak of hostilities that has led to the active promotion of the world's peace both by the government and by the people of the United States which has found expression in the arbitration treaties just concluded by Mr. Taft and in the foundation of the Carnegie endowment for international peace with a fund of \$10,000,000.

This endowment has been founded for the following specific purposes:

(a) To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the cause of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) To aid in the development of international law and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

(c) To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature and effects of war and means for its prevention and avoidance.

(d) To establish a better understanding of international right and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

(e) To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

(f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

(g) To maintain, promote and assist such establishments, organizations and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purpose of the association or any of them.

To carry out the work thus laid down, the trustees of the endowment have organized their work in three main divisions; viz:

1. Division of international law.

2. Division of economics and history.

3. Division of intercourse and education.

The conference at Berne was called together to carry out the work of the second division, and to prepare for a thorough, systematic and scientific inquiry into the economic and historical aspects of war.

In issuing the letters of invitations to the conference Senator Root, the distinguished secretary of state in the administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, expressed on behalf of the trustees their confidence that the lessons to be derived from such a study will be useful to mankind, that the inquiry should be prosecuted upon the broadest international basis and that the organization thereof is a proper subject for the wisdom of the most able and eminent economists of all the civilized nations.

The well known economists and publicists taking part in the conference hold diverse opinions upon the subjects propounded, but they worked together in complete harmony in drafting the problems to be solved.

Report of Commission I.

Causes and Effects of Wars

The conference recommends the following researches:

1. Historical presentation of wars in modern times, tracing especially the influence exercised by the striving for greater political power; by the growth of the national idea, by the political aspirations of races and by economic interests.

2. Conflicts of economic interests in the present age.

(a) Influence of growth of population and of the industrial development upon the expansion of state.

(b) The protectionist policy: its origin and basis; its method of application and its influence upon the relations between countries; bounties (open and disguised, public and private); most favored nation treatment; the attitude towards foreign goods and foreign capital; boycott; discouragement of foreign immigration.

(c) International loans; the policy of guarantees; the relations of the creditor to the debtor state; the use of loans for gaining influence over other states.

(d) Rivalry among states with respect to capitalist investments in foreign countries: 1. The endeavor to obtain a privileged position in banking enterprises, in the opening and development of mines, in the letting of public contracts, in the execution of public works, in the building of railways (Siberian, Manchurian, Persian railway, Bagdad railway, Adriatic railway, in short the organization of larger capitalist enterprises in foreign countries. 2. Hindering foreign countries by convention from executing productive enterprises on their own soil, e. g., from building railways in their own countries.

3. The anti-militarist movement considered in its religious and political manifestations. Only opposition to all military organization is here to be considered.

4. The position of organized labor and the socialists in the various states on the question of war and armaments.

5. Is it possible to determine a special interest of individual classes making for or against war, for or against standing armies.

6. The influence of women and woman suffrage upon war and armaments.

7. The extension of obligatory military service in the different states both in times of war and of peace.

(a) The conditions of military service; the system of enlistment and of general obligatory service; actual position of aliens.

(b) Ratio of the persons obliged to service to the entire population.

(c) Influence of the present system of military obligation and the organization of armies upon warfare and upon its duration.

8. Economic effects of the right of capture and its influence upon the development of navies.

9. War loans provided by neutral countries. Their extent and influence on recent warfare.

10. Effects of war:

(a) Financial cost of war; the method of meeting it; taxation; international loans; external loans.

(b) Losses and gains from the point of view of public and private economic interests; check to production and the destruction of productive forces; reduction of opportunities for business enterprises; interruption of foreign trade and of the import of food; the destruction of property; shrinkage of values of property including securities; financial burden caused by new taxes, debts and war indemnities; effect upon private credit and upon savings banks. Advantages to those industries which furnish military materials. Disadvantages and gains to neutral countries.

(c) Effects of a war upon the supply of the world with food and raw material, with special reference to those states which are in a larger degree dependent upon other countries for such supplies, e. g., Great Britain and Germany; by diversion of capital from those countries which produce food and raw material (especially the stoppage of railway building and of new investment in agriculture and other industries).

(d) The condition of the victor: state: Manner of levy and use of contributions and war indemnities; influence upon industry and social life.

(e) The manner in which the energy of nations is stimulated or depressed by war.

11. Loss of human life in war and as a result of war. Influence upon population (birth rate, relation between the sexes, ratio of the various ages, sanitary conditions).

12. Influence of war and of the possibility of war upon protective policy, upon banking conditions (especially upon banks of issue), and upon monetary systems.

13. The influence of annexation upon the economic life of the annexing states and upon the state whose territory has been annexed.

14. Annexation of half civilized or uncivilized peoples considered especially from the point of view of the economic interests which act as motive powers. The methods through which private enterprises take root in such regions and through which they bring influence to bear upon their own governments. The effects of such annexations upon the development of trade with the annexing state and with other countries, as well as upon the economic and social life of the natives.

15. The progressive exemption of commercial and industrial activities from losses and interferences through war.

16. Influence of the open door policy upon war and peace.

Commission II, dealing with armaments in time of peace, recommended the following researches:

1. Definition. Armaments might be described as "the preparations made by a state either for defense or for attack." These would include the provision of food and financial arrangements, and also a discussion of semi-military railways, canals, docks, etc.

2. Causes of armaments. Motives for increasing or commencing them, distinguishing the great from the small powers.

3. Rivalry and competition in armaments. Motives and consequences of rivalry, with the possibilities of limitation.

4. Modern history of armaments with specialfulness from 1872.

Note as important landmarks:

(a) Introduction of conscription into Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Japan, etc.

(b) Modern inventions affecting war.

(c) Question of privatizing and private property at sea.

(d) Duration of military service.

(e) The traffic in arms.

5. Military budgets from 1872. Distinguishing ordinary from extraordinary expenditures.

6. The burden of armaments in recent times.

(a) Proportion of military to civil expenditure.

(b) Military expenditure per head.

(c) Military expenditure from loans in time of peace, i. e., a comparison of expenditure from taxes with expenditure from borrowed money.

(d) Comparative burdens of individual taxpayers in different countries and how far the differences are due to armaments.

(e) Military pensions.

(f) It is desirable to ascertain where possible the ratio between the total income of each nation and the total expenditure on armaments at various times.

7. The effects of war preparations upon the economic and social life of a nation. For example:

(a) On the substance of the entire population of a country at war.

(b) On railway policy.

(c) On public administration and on social legislation.

(d) On technical and industrial progress.

8. The economic effects of withdrawing young men from industrial pursuits, into the army and navy.

(a) Compulsorily.

(b) Non-compulsorily (specially mercenary troops).

N. B. Allowance being made for the industrial value of military education and training.

9. Influence of changes in the occupations of a people upon the composition and efficiency of armies and influence of the changes in the composition of armies on the economic life.

10. Loans for armaments (participation of domestic and foreign capital).

11. The industries of war, i. e., the various manufactures and industrial industries, etc., which are promoted and encouraged by military and naval establishments, distinguishing between:

(a) Government undertakings (arsenals, dockyards, etc.).

(b) Private undertakings, including the history and working of the great armament firms, which sell to foreign customers as well as to their own governments.

12. War materials (munitions of war). Their recent developments and their cost. This includes arms, ammunition, armor-plate, war ships, guns of all kinds, military airships, etc. So far as possible the effect of recent inventions upon the offensive and defensive in war should be indicated.

Commission III, dealing with the influences of international life, recommended the following researches:

1. The conference is of the opinion that the economic life of individual countries has definitely ceased to be self-contained and that, notwithstanding the barriers raised by fiscal duties, it is becoming in ever increasing measure a part of an economic life in which the whole world participates.

2. It desires that this change be studied with the object of ascertaining to what extent the economic life of individual nations has ceased to be self-contained and the causes which are bringing about the greater interdependence of nations.

3. It wishes that special attention be paid to the following factors:

(a) How far the growth of population is responsible for the change that has occurred and is in progress.

(b) The extent to which the insufficiency of the natural resources of individual countries for their own requirements has contributed to it.

(c) Whether the increasing economic unity of the world is the cause or the result of the rising in the standard of comfort and how far the increasing welfare of nations has been caused by the growing unity.

(d) In what measure the need of individual countries to obtain materials of production from other lands and to find new markets for their products is responsible for the growth of international dependence.

4. The conference desires that investigations be made into:

(a) The volume of the world's production of all the many articles of food, of the various raw ma-

terials and of the principal manufactures.

(b) The production of individual countries and the extent to which they are retained for home consumption or are exported.

(c) The consumptions of individual countries and the extent to which the various articles are supplied from home productions or are imported.

5. The conference also wishes to ascertain to what extent the economy of production by large units instead of by small units has contributed to the international dependence of nations.

6. The development of this world embracing economy has taken place in great measure in consequence of the investment of capital by rich countries in less developed lands. Through this there have arisen close relations and a great increase of wealth not only for the lending and the borrowing countries but for all nations. The conference is of the opinion that researches should be made into the extent of the interdependence of the nations in the matter of capital.

7. The conference desires also to institute inquiries into the interdependence of the financial centers of the world.

8. Furthermore it thinks it desirable to make the unifying effects of international trade, the building of railways, progress of shipping, the improvement and extension of all means of communication and the progress of inventions the object of careful investigation.

9. The conference is in favor of making a comprehensive study of the various international unions and associations in which the social and economic interests of all classes of society are now either organized or in process of organization through official or private action.

EXHUME BODY OF MISS LINNELL IN SEARCH FOR PAPER

District Attorney Pelletier has ordered the body of Miss Avis Linnell, buried at Hyannis, to be exhumed for further investigation as to the contents of the pockets of the girl's bathrobe, in a search for a piece of paper supposed to contain a powder.

This it found will be compared with paper found in the rooms of Rev. C. W. T. Richeson at Cambridge, who is under arrest charged with having slain Miss Linnell. There will be no autopsy performed, according to Mr. Pelletier. The district attorney also said today that he would prosecute the case himself.

The body was exhumed at Hyannis this afternoon and the coffin sent to Boston.

In an effort to prove that Mr. Richeson did not supply the poison with which Miss Avis Linnell was slain, the defense engaged on behalf of the accused man will be prepared, it is announced, to produce the original quantity of cyanide of potassium and the glass vial in which it was contained, which druggist William H. Hahn of Newton Center declared the minister bought of him on Oct. 10.

Agents of the attorneys for the defense claim that the minister made no reference in his conversation with Mr. Hahn the day of the purchase of the cyanide to a dog that he desired to poison.

Detectives employed by the defense have obtained other evidence with which they intend to support their case.

That District Attorney Pelletier purposes bringing the Rev. Mr. Richeson to trial at the earliest possible date, was made evident yesterday, when, after conferring with Chief Inspector Joseph Dugan and Timothy J. Leary, medical examiner, he called the special session of Suffolk grand jury for Thursday for the consideration of the case.

By presenting the evidence to the special grand jury it will not be necessary for the government to disclose its line of evidence when the accused pastor is arraigned in the municipal court next Tuesday, for, according to the grand jury method of procedure, a secret indictment may be returned against a suspected person for a crime and the person arrested and brought immediately either before the grand jury or a superior court justice.

Thomas Varland Richeson, father of Rev. Mr. Richeson, arrived in Boston today from his home in Amherst Court-house, Va., accompanied by his lawyer, who will assist the defense of the Cambridge pastor.

G. A. R. POST HOLDS ANNIVERSARY

The forty-fourth anniversary of Thomas G. Stevenson post 26, G. A. R., was formally observed last night when about 200 members and friends gathered at the headquarters, at Vine and Dudley streets.

ECONOMIC ASPECT BEFORE REICHSTAG AND BRITISH HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

of restrictions on foreign meats as responsible for the situation.

Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg replied in a speech that frequently caused disorder.

He rejected the idea of any change in the present economic system and said that only measures to tide over the immediate crisis were necessary. A reduction of duties on foodstuffs would benefit the middlemen and not help the consumers, he said.

Discussing the cost of meats, food and grains, the chancellor said that the conditions were not essentially bad and placed the blame for the high prices partly upon the retailers and partly upon the political campaign of the opposition, which he declared, amid ridicule and protests from the left, had encouraged dealers to advance prices.

Germany, he added, must look within her borders for a way in which to lower meat prices since Russia and America, the two outside sources of supply, were impossible because of undesirable conditions in regard to the cattle there.

Accordingly he appealed to the agrarians to expand in the matter of cattle raising and expressed the hope that much would come from the ventures of local authorities in selling direct to the consumers.

The chancellor concluded by saying that the Germans must be prepared to pay with a higher cost for a great economic development and the better standard of living.

BOSTON CENTRAL W. C. T. U. MEETING

The monthly meeting of the Boston Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union took place in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, yesterday, Miss Eva K. Foster, who was reelected president of the union at the last annual meeting, presiding.

Reports from the state convention in Holyoke last week were read by Miss Venita Ruth Dudgeon, Mrs. Radway, Mrs. Emma Thomas and Mrs. L. C. Loomis, delegates to the convention.

Miss Dudgeon gave selections on the piano, and afterward visitors were presented, each of whom spoke briefly.

LABOR BUREAUS ARE DEFENDED

Before the employment office commission former Representative Edward D. Collins appeared Monday afternoon as an attorney for several Boston employment offices and protested against the commission's bill for regulation of such offices.

He protested against a change from city to state supervision and objected to the provision that keepers of employment offices shall be required to furnish a bond. The commission will give a further hearing Nov. 6 at 2:30 p. m.

MICHIGAN TO HEAR THE PROGRESSIVES

WASHINGTON—The progressive Republican campaign in Michigan will be given an impetus in November with two weeks of speeches by national progressive leaders.

Walter L. Houser, in charge of the national progressive headquarters in Washington, announces that Senators Clapp of Minnesota and Crawford of South Dakota and George L. Record of New Jersey, chairman of the recent Chicago progressive conference, will tour Michigan.

ARMY ENLISTING NEGROES

WASHINGTON—In explanation of orders issued to recruiting officers to enlist negro men in the army, officials here said that the purpose was to fill up the negro regiments. No negroes are enlisted by recruiting officers except as directed by the war department. Because of the expiration of enlistments about 200 are needed.

PANCAKES

Made from Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour are wholesome and delicious. Get the Franklin Mills flour of your grocer. Write us for booklet of tested recipes. Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston.

BRITISH SUBJECTS ARE REPORTED IN 4000 BENGHAZI CASUALTIES

(By the United Press)

VIENNA—Belated messages arriving here today from Tripoli leave no doubt that the bombardment of Benghazi by the Italian fleet Oct. 19 was a far more serious affair than the censorship has hitherto allowed the outside world to know.

Four thousand casualties resulted from the battleships' fire, it is now said, among which were a large number of killed. British Consul John Francis Jones was wounded and the British consulate nearly destroyed. Several British subjects of less note were killed and it is expected the English government will call Italy to account as soon as it receives fuller details of the incident.

The Turks are said to have resisted stoutly and there was probably a large casualty list on their side.

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Premier Asquith was questioned in Parliament today with regard to the matter of intervention in the Italian-Turkish war. The premier replied that he considered it unwise to make any public announcement regarding the question of Great Britain offering mediation between the two warring nations.

Italy is concerned over the landing expedition sent to Benghazi on the Tripoli coast, according to messages from the French and Swiss sides of the Italian frontier today. The rumor still persists that the Italians lost heavily in the Benghazi landing, some reports placing the number as high as 1200. The Rome government will permit nothing on the subject to be printed, but the story is known throughout the country.

A practical test of the use of the aeroplane in warfare was given Monday at Tripoli, according to despatches received from Rome. Captains Piazza and Mizio left in an aeroplane on a scouting expedition and located a group of Turkish cavalry about five miles from the Italian front. They were fired upon by the Italian forces and after a sharp action were driven toward Sciaralascab. Losses were sustained on both sides. Despatches from Constantinople say that the political crisis there is reacting on the financial situation and endangering a number of firms of proved credit. The Banque de Metelin has suspended payment for two weeks because of the scarcity of gold. The Banque de Salonique Monday had to cope with a run of depositors.

SOON TO ISSUE SCHOOL PAPER

The Girls Latin school will present the first issue of the Jabberwock, the paper published by the students of the school, Nov. 1.

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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

AT THE THEATERS

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Arab."
BELASCO—"David Warfield."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COLLIER—"Bunny Pule, the Strings."
CRITERION—"Passers-By."
DAYS—"Mme. Simone."
EMPIRE—"John Brown."
GAIETY—"The Only Son."
GLOBE—"Gypsy Love."
HARRIS—"Maggie Pepper."
HERALD SQUARE—"Cyril Scott."
HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."
HOLLYWOOD—"The Million."
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Siren."
LUX—"Fritz Schell."
LYCEUM—"Miss Billie Burke."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Margaret Anglin."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."
NEW YORK—"The Enchantress."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Million."
WALLACK—"Disraeli."
WEBER—"Edmund Bressé."
WEST END—"The Boss."

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Miss Lulu Glaser."
CASTLE SQUARE—"As You Like It."
COLONIAL—"The Red Widow."
HOLLYWOOD—"The Blue Bird."
R. F. KEITH'S—"Vandeville."
MAJESTIC—"The Gaubler."
PARK—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
PLYMOUTH—"Irish Players."
SUBBURY—"The Blue Bird" (Tuesday).
TELEPHONE—"Madama Sherry."

Leading Events in Athletics

DARTMOUTH ELEVEN IS WELL DRILLED IN ELEMENTARY POINTS

From Now on Coach Cavanaugh Will Give Most Attention to Team Play and Fine Points

BACK FIELD FAULTY

HANOVER, N. H.—After six weeks' training in the fundamentals of football Coach Cavanaugh of the Dartmouth College football team has turned his attention to the finer touches of the game and henceforth this big Green team may be counted on for exhibitions of advanced football. The contest with Williams showed that the eleven has mastered a general phase of the game, for it was capable of tearing up the Purple line with straight football and was at all times able to hold the visitors from extensive gains. The Dartmouth team is largely made up of new men who are now becoming familiar with the varsity class of playing and in the big games to follow can be depended upon to make a name for themselves. Dartmouth has been rather hampered this season, but in spite of this the team is in as good condition for this time in the season as ever before. Coach Cavanaugh is a new man and has had to devote much time in becoming acquainted with the merits of the candidates.

Early in the season it was felt that Dartmouth would miss the presence of many of the stars graduated last June, but by effective shifting of the available material, Coach Cavanaugh has succeeded in rounding out an eleven that, with the finishing training of the next few weeks, will be a powerful machine. The backfield has been the source of trouble. The glaring fault of the team at present is the tackling, which is still poor and the men are not at all sure. The backs and ends should be drilled hard at this if they are to stop the backs of the eleven which they are to play in the future. Blocking is another phase of the game in which Dartmouth is weak.

It is not a team of stars but of a composite group of able players which calls for the best in every one of the men for the accomplishment of victorious results. The line as now made up consists of long rangy fellows who are fast on offense and strong at defense. Gibson, a sub-tackle of last season seems to have found himself at center, with Whitmore as substitute and left guard. Estep is playing an aggressive game and may take Whitmore's place at guard should he succeed Gibson. Bennett is playing strong at left guard with Dunbar as substitute. At tackle Elcock continues from last season and is retained because he is one of the best punters on the team. On the right side of the line Englehorn now has first call and is playing an aggressive game. There are several men available for these two places in Farnum, who held a regular place on the team of two years ago and subbed last year. Beer is a new man from the 1914 eleven who is ideally built for a tackle and is aggressive in the defensive game, but very weak in the offense. Captain Daley is playing his same fast game at left end although his feeling of responsibility of captain has lessened his ability as an end. Dana is proving a revelation at the other end. This is his first season at Dartmouth, having transferred from a western college. He fills a long felt need of the Dartmouth team and is the find of the season. Margenson is a close second for this place and will be a valuable substitute. Another available man for this place is Hayes who is new to the game but shows great possibilities.

The backfield has been the source of trouble. Elvellyn, Holan, Pishon, Winslip, McCullough and Hogsett were tried out in turn at quarter and early last week in Livelyn was looked upon as a good man but since then he has been out of the game and may not get back for some weeks. Hogsett followed him in rank of ability and he was especially valuable as a short kicker but he too is out of the game and may be for the remainder of the season. Holan started the game last week and is an ordinarily good man. He is good in offensive work but is lacking in generalship. McCullough of the 1914 team is another available man but he is only of mediocre quality.

The rest of the backfield is of good average material and if all of the available men are in condition for use they ought to make a ground gaining combination. Barends is at present playing well at left half, with Morey at right half. As substitutes for them there are Louden of the 1914 team and Snow, who is new in the game. Ambrose is the first choice for fullback where he is a great ground gainer and especially valuable as a punter. He is out of the game at present and Dudley, who has been substituting at this position for two years, is playing there.

CALLAHAN TO MANAGE

CHICAGO—President Charles Comiskey of the Chicago Americans admitted Monday that James J. Callahan, who played in left field for the Chicago American League baseball team last season, will manage the club next year. Hugh Duffy, who managed the team this year, declined to renew his contract.

College Athletic Coaches—No. 40

John J. Mack, Yale University

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—When M. Murphy left the services of Yale some six years ago to become trainer of the University of Pennsylvania track team great apprehension was felt in Yale's athletic circles because of the fact that it was not probable that as successful a trainer could be found to succeed him. But it was not long before that feeling of apprehension was allayed, for the immediate and continued success that his successor, John J. Mack, achieved, has made him seem just as indispensible to Yale as was his predecessor. For, since coming to Yale, Mack has not only developed athletic teams that have surpassed the standard set in former years, but he has also developed more intercollegiate champion track men within these six years than had ever represented Yale before.

"Johnny" Mack might well be called a self made athlete. Never having had the advantage of a trainer, he developed into one of the best short distance professional runners of his day. He was born at Chelsea, Mass., 40 years ago, and it was in his home town and Boston that he received his first experience as a runner, taking part in all of the various public holiday athletic contests that he could possibly enter.

He did not go to college, but took up running as a profession, quickly winning distinction in the 100, 220 and 440-yard dashes. His career as a professional runner ended shortly, however, when in 1896, he was called to take the position as trainer of track athletes at Clinton school, Clinton, Iowa. His career as a trainer gave early promise of brilliant success, for the following year he was appointed trainer of the Columbia University track team. During his three years' stay there he further increased his reputation as a successful trainer by developing unusually strong track teams for the university.

During the summer after leaving Columbia he served as trainer for the Wanderers Athletic Club at Halifax, N. S. From there he went to the University of Maine, where he remained until he was appointed trainer of the Meersburg track team two years later. Every one of the three track teams that he developed while at Meersburg won the interscholastic championship. It was these repeated brilliant successes at Meersburg that brought Mack to Yale some six years ago.

His ability to teach pole vaulters the knack of getting over the bar at record-breaking heights has won for him worldwide reputation. Although Mack was a



JOHN MACK

pole-vaulter himself he has developed two world's and three intercollegiate champions in this event. Dray, Campbell and Nelson all received their training under Mack.

It is to hard work and the all around development of the man that Trainer Mack attributes the success of the track varsity every day at the Yale gymnasium where all of the candidates for the track team are put through hard work on the gymnasium apparatus after having completed their work on the track. Moreover, he believes that walking is one of the very best methods of training, and it is not an uncommon thing to see him taking a jaunt into the country with a squad of candidates during the winter months.

"Johnny" Mack not only has charge of the track athletics here, but also takes an active part in the coaching of the football squad. He has grown to be one of Yale's most valuable coaches on account of his great knowledge of how to develop the novice. In football as in track he applies his principles of strenuous work which he believes is the only way to develop a good team.

TECH RIFLE CLUB HOLDS ELECTION

The first meeting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Rifle Club was held recently and these officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, H. J. G. Rudolf, 1912; vice-president, Mr. Richmond; secretary, E. G. Brown, and treasurer, W. W. Long. The president, Mr. Rudolf, is also team captain, and Mr. Schwartz was elected executive officer.

The club has not yet arranged any definite plans beyond the intention to devote much of its leisure to practise shooting. There are at present 30 members, and 12 more men who have recently qualified are to join presently.

HARVARD CLASS CROSS-COUNTRY

The following men have been appointed captains of the teams that will compete in the Harvard interclass cross-country race next Monday: Senior team, H. L. Groves; junior team, H. P. Lawless; sophomore team, R. St. B. Boyd; freshman team, B. S. Carter.

It is the duty of these men to see that a team of at least seven men is chosen from their respective classes. In the race, the first five men from each class will score.

WESLEYAN TRACK SCHEDULE IS OUT

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The management of the Wesleyan University track team Monday night announced the following schedule for the 1912 season:

April 27, Williams at Middletown; May 4, Trinity at Middletown; 11, Lafayette at Middletown; 17 and 18, New England intercollegiate; and 24 and 25, intercollegiate.

SLOSSON DEFEATS HOPPE

NEW YORK—Willie Hoppe, world's champion billiardist, figured in a practice match of 500 points with George F. Slosson Monday night to prepare him for the coming match with Sutton, and the champion was defeated. The score was 500 to 264. The style of play was 18.2 and the game went to the twelfth inning for settlement. Slosson's average was 41.8-12 and his high runs were 173 and 140. Hoppe's average was 24 and his high runs were 101 and 89.

FORM NEW ATHLETIC LEAGUE

NEW YORK—Representatives of 10 athletic clubs met Monday night at the Irish-American A. C. and formed a new organization, which will be known as the Metropolitan Association of Amateur Athletic Clubs. The clubs represented were the New York A. C., St. Bartholomew A. C., Paulist A. C., Pastime A. C., Thirteenth Regiment A. A., Twenty-second Regiment A. A., Star A. C., Dominican Lyceum, Catholic Athletic League and the Irish-American Athletic League.

YALE COACHES ARE OPTIMISTIC OVER FOOTBALL OUTLOOK

Have Two Weeks in Which to Prepare for Hard Game Coming With Brown on Nov. 4

SECOND STRING MEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale University football coaches plan to give the candidates for the varsity a stiff practise session this afternoon, the first real try-out since the game with West Point on Saturday, and in spite of the great setback which the team received by being defeated in that game both the coaches and others who have closely followed the work of the Blue on the gridiron this fall are still inclined to accept the football situation here from an extremely optimistic point of view. It is true that the defeat came as a complete surprise to the Yale followers, for it has been generally conceded here that this year's eleven is as strong as has been developed here in recent years. Whether the efficiency of the eleven had been overestimated remains a matter of mere conjecture, as the distinctly unfavorable weather conditions prevented the best in either team being brought out.

With this year's West Point game now merely a matter of football history, Coach Field, firmly convinced that his eleven has greatly profited by the defeat, has already set about the task of rounding out the eleven that is to represent Yale in the big games of the season against Brown, Princeton and Harvard.

In the two weeks before the first of these games more graduate coaches, among whom will be T. H. Shevlin, will be added to the present large corps to assist Head Coach Field in the development of a stronger defense and a new style of offense. With all of the best players fast getting back into condition a much stronger team is looked for than went into Saturday's game.

It is expected that Bomesier will again be at his old position at end before the Colgate game Saturday. This will permit the shifting of Francis, who played end Saturday; back to his regular position at guard, where he is much more valuable. This change will undoubtedly strengthen the line very much. Gallauer, too, is fast getting back into condition, and as he is one of the best players on the Yale squad, he will undoubtedly have but little difficulty in regaining his former position at end.

R. Baker, who distinguished himself last season by his brilliant playing in the Princeton game, will likewise don a uniform again this week. It is hardly probable, however, that he will find a regular position on the varsity.

Among the second string candidates not a few are beginning to take positions of prominence in the eyes of the coaches. Cooney, guard on the freshman level last fall, is developing into a very formidable center of the type of his brother Carroll, who occupied the pivot position in 1909. With his 195 pounds of weight he is very aggressive and sure in his passing. He should make a valuable substitute to Ketcham. Tomlinson is again trying for one of the tackle positions, and is apparently beginning to find himself. All last season he played a very strong game at tackle on the scrubs, but has been playing center thus far this year. Sheldon and Dunn, both of last year's freshman eleven, are fast developing into valuable material at end and halfback. Foss, captain of the 1914 team last season, who seems predestined to run the Yale eleven next season, is doing remarkably well at quarterback on the scrubs. In spite of the good work that these men have been doing lately it is not probable that they will be able to displace any of the regulars this fall.

GLIDDEN AUTOS RESUME TOUR

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Glidden automobilists left this morning for Cordale after a two days' stop over in this city. The run for the day will cover 167.5 miles, a noontime stop being made at Macon, 103.3 miles from the starting point. The activities of the Glidden tourists Monday were social and had nothing to do with their contest.

A great many of the motorists went out to the grounds of the Capital City Club, the club being short for barbecue, and there partook of the delicacies that accompany this peculiar form of delight. Brunswick stew and barbecued pig and lamb were served, and for the folks who like that sort of thing that is the sort of thing they like.

In the evening the automobilists went to see shows at the local theaters, tickets having been distributed to them free.

EVANS TO PLAY IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS—Charles Evans of Chicago is one of the many stars who will compete in the tournament which will be held by the St. Louis Invitation Golf Association on the Glen Echo links Oct. 30 to Nov. 4, inclusive. Evans is recognized as one of the foremost golfers of the country and his work in the local tournament is sure to attract attention of the young players of this city.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

In the course of a recent voyage from Buenos Aires to New York, there took place on board the steamer Vasari what was regarded by the players as the first organized game of golf ever played at sea. It was, to be precise, a driving competition, for it would naturally be impossible to obtain on board a ship all kinds of shots as on land. The method of the game originated by accident.

One day a passenger was amusing himself by driving balls from the deck out to sea, in order to test a certain driver. The question soon arose as to how far the balls were driven; and another golfer, of a mathematical frame of mind, proposed that it would be easy to measure the drives by stationing an observer at each end of the ship, with the teeing ground between them, each to record the angle at which, from his point of observation, the ball struck the water.

The known distance apart of the observers thus forming the base of the triangle, it was easy to calculate the length of the ball's flight, and assuming that the ball was driven off exactly at right angles from the ship's course, her movement between the time of the ball's leaving the deck and striking the water, it was pointed out, would not affect the result.

A stock of golf balls was obtained at Trinidad and a tournament was held. The two observers were stationed at each end of the baseline, 438 feet apart, on the forecastle head, and the other aft on the second-class promenade deck. At each of these points was fixed a table on which were scales with a movable pointer. The tee was on the main deck forward, a coconut fiber mat being laid down and a section of the ship's rail being removed to allow the ball free flight. The forward observer could see the play at the tee, but as the latter was hidden from the aft observer, two

signalmen with flags stood at each end of the upper promenade deck in order to warn the aft observer when the ball had been driven off. Both the observers noted the angle at which they saw each ball strike the water, recording them as No. 1, 2, 3 and so on, while at the tee a record was kept of the names corresponding to the numbers. The winning drive was one of 530 feet, made by W. B. Price of the Audubon Golf Club, Louisville, Ky., and among the competitors was an English parson, the Rev. H. C. Coote, rector of St. James, Trowbridge.

The following, from the London Chronicle, indicates the impression created on Mr. Samson, who accompanied Mr. Hilton to America, by an American gallery: Mr. Hilton's friend, Philip Samson, the well-known member of the Sunningdale Club and inventor of the Samson facing, who accompanied the champion to America, has already arrived home.

Mr. Samson has interesting stories to tell. He says that at the final of the United States championship there were thousands of spectators who knew nothing at all about the game. They rushed hither and thither all over the course. Whenever Fred Herreshoff, the young American who lost to Mr. Hilton on the thirty-seventh green, secured a hole they howled, shook rattles and generally created a pandemonium. Six ships' megaphones were used by the officials to give directions to the crowd.

Mr. Samson on one occasion was asleep in the middle of the night when the telephone bell rang so violently that he thought the place must be on fire. He jumped out of bed to answer the call, and received the message from the porter, "A press photographer has got into Mr. Hilton's room and is taking a flashlight portrait of him."

HARVARD TRIES HUNTINGTON IN THE BACKFIELD

The Harvard varsity football squad will hold its first hand practise of the week on Soldier's field this afternoon and the coaches plan to put the men through a hard try out as much as is to be done in order to get the team in shape to meet the fast Brown eleven on Saturday. The squad was given only light practise Monday afternoon, consisting of a blackboard drill. In the fake scrimmage the varsity team was only given defensive work against several new plays of the second team's, such as Brown is likely to use on Saturday.

Smith played at left end, and will probably stay there throughout the season as his presence greatly strengthens the weaker side of the line. Lingard will fill the right end position in the absence of Felton. The only other change in the line-up was the shifting of Huntington to the backfield. He was substituted for Blackall at fullback, but had little chance to show his ability in that position. T. Frothingham played halfback for the substitutes in signal drill. The lineup:

FOGEL'S LIST OF BALL PLAYERS FOR 1912 SEASON

PHILADELPHIA—President Fogel of the local National league team is working out plans for 1912, and Monday announced the list of men who will go south. "The list is by no means complete," said Fogel, "as we may get a number of new men at the meeting of the National Association of Minor Leagues at San Antonio."

"We have a number of fine players in the list, including Oldham, the York Tri-Stater, who pitched two no-hit games in one day last year; Rasmussen of Vancouver, who promises to be another Alexander and Smith, besides Shultz, Baxter and Brennan, whom we have recalled."

The players who will be placed before Manager Doolin for final selection now under contract are: Pitchers Chalmers, Alexander, Moore, Stack, Curtis, Burns, Shultz, Brennan, Hall, Pruitt, Baxter, Oldham, Rasmussen, Puckett, Stanley, Kutz, Masters, Chaput, Ward, McTigue, Baker and Smith; catchers, Dorn (manager), Moran, Killifer, Cotter, Quinn; infielders, Luderus, Miller, Gorman, Knabe, Doolan, Lobert, Walsh, Lehr, Ireland, Deal, Rapp, Keane, O'Dea, Roche, Boone, Kippert, Hart and Smith; outfielders, Magee, Piskert, Titus, Beck, Bunker, Cravath, Cochran and Beswick.

TECH MEETS BROWN SATURDAY

Intercollegiate tennis starts at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Saturday, Oct. 28, with a dual match with Brown. The match will be played on the Longwood courts and will be decided by six singles contests and two doubles. The men who will represent Technology are Capt. C. B. Woodward '12, T. C. Fisher '12, S. B. Brigham '12, A. Harkness '12, G. M. Keith '12 and W. H. Taylor '12. The entire team played on last year's squad and a fast match is expected next Saturday.

TO HOLD TECH MEET SATURDAY

Technology's fall handicap meet which was postponed last Saturday will be held this coming Saturday. The same conditions which were to govern the meet last week will hold this week. All handicaps will be just the same, and the events will start at 2:30 o'clock.

SEVERAL SCHOOL FOOTBALL GAMES ON FOR TOMORROW

A number of high school football contests which were postponed from last week may be played off tomorrow. One which has attracted a great deal of interest among the local followers is the Everett-English high game, which was scheduled to be played last Saturday. This will be the first time in seven years that the teams have met in a football game and both are anxious for the game. Everett is being groomed slowly, as it expects to make a clean sweep of the Suburban Interscholastic League series, but there are other teams in the league who have shown better form of late, and when Everett runs up against Medford, Somerville and Malden they will realize that they have a game to play.

English high has been coming slow. They made a poor showing in the Dorchester game, which was the last they have played, but since then Coach Downey has made a number of changes in the line and has given the team a number of hard scrimmages during the past 10 days.

East Boston high will play Dedham high at Dedham. The East Boston team is not big, but is a very speedy aggregation. Dedham high played Monday, but did not make a very strong showing against Winchester. Lexington high takes on the Hudson team of the Midland Interscholastic League, and as the teams are very light and speedy there should be a good contest.

Salem high plays against Brockton at Brockton and Beverly meets Haverhill at Beverly. The followers of the Salem and Beverly teams will watch the results of these contests with keen anxiety, as the rivalry between the two teams is very keen. They meet early next month.

Groton is watching for the result of the game between its two well-known academy teams, Groton Academy and Lawrence Academy, to be played there tomorrow. The teams are both fairly strong this year, but the Groton Academy team has made the better record and has met stronger teams. Dean Academy takes on the Brown freshmen at Franklin and Lowell textile plants Tufts second at Lowell. The game scheduled for tomorrow between Noble and Greenough and Browne and Nichols school has been called off by the Cambridge school management, as they are to meet Stone school the latter part of the week, probably Friday.

WASHINGTON CLUB TO ISSUE STOCK

WASHINGTON—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Washington ball club recently it was voted to issue \$100,000 worth of new stock, which brings the total capital of the club up to \$200,000. Ten thousand shares will be issued, at a value of \$10 each. They will be offered to the present stockholders first, and if they decline to purchase them they will be disposed of at the discretion of the club.

The construction of the new stands at the ball park was the direct cause of the issuance of the new stock.

PLANS FOR COLLEGE FIVES

NEW YORK—The Intercollegiate Basketball league will hold a meeting in the Hotel Imperial on Friday night, Oct. 27, to arrange the schedule for the coming season. Dartmouth was admitted to the league last year and it will be necessary to revise completely the tentative plans that were made in the winter before the Hanover team was taken in.

TECHNOLOGY CROSS COUNTRY TEAM IS MAKING PROGRESS

Coach Kanaly Rounding Men Into Form in Spite of Difficulties—New Men Irregular at Practise

THREE MEN LEAVE

Technology's cross-country team is at present laboring under several disadvantages but is developing under Coach Kanaly into a well rounded aggregation which may yet prove fast enough to uphold the reputation of the institute in this branch of sport.

In order to do this, however, the team must win either from Harvard or from Brown, and then finish in second place at the intercollegiate race which will be held over the Country Club course in Brookline Nov. 25.

At the beginning of the season, instead of finding six men of last year's team on hand, ex-Captain Watkins, Earl Ferry, Ralph Ferry, Cartwright, Van Alstine and Captain Benson, it was found that a new team had to be constructed around Earl Ferry, Cartwright and Benson.

So far, Cartwright has been below form, and Benson is slower than last year. It is necessary, therefore, that the new men come out and work if the team is to keep up the institute standard. The new men are almost without exception the men who have reported irregularly for practise. A training table has been established which is in every way satisfactory, but practically half of the candidates do not eat there at all.

Earl Ferry is now acting captain, and he finds the greatest difficulty in getting regular practise from the men, yet the opposite should be the case as cross-country at Technology is a major sport.

BUICK AUTO SHOW IS ATTRACTING MANY MOTORISTS

Rooms Are Attractively Decorated for Exhibition of Many Models of Well-Known Motor Cars

The Buick Motor Company's sales department is congratulating itself for having inaugurated what will probably become an established custom—fall automobile shows.

The opening of the 1912 Buick season, which it was announced a week ago would be in the nature of a genuine motor car show, made an instantaneous hit and from Monday, the opening day, the beautiful salesrooms of the Buick retail pleasure car and truck departments have been thronged with automobile enthusiasts.

Great things were promised by the Buick Company for 1912 and all who have seen the new models agree that greater value has probably never been seen in Boston than is embodied in the five new models shown at this exhibition.

In addition to the natty model "34" and "28" roadsters, the "35" and "29" touring cars and the "41" limousine a stripped chassis of the "35" touring car is shown and, as it is not a carefully polished affair for show purposes only but a stock car with body removed, one may get an adequate idea of the high grade workmanship put into even this very low priced car.

The model "41" limousine is a handsome and luxurious car with full floor doors and half-enclosed driver's compartment.

The rooms have been beautifully decorated with southern smilax, bouquets of chrysanthemum, and garlands of mountain laurel, which effect was greatly heightened by the beautiful colors of fall leaves.

WOMEN'S GOLF AT ST. ANDREWS

NEW YORK—A tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association is being held today at the St. Andrew's Golf Club, the first for the feminine players ever held over the Mount Hope course. On Thursday there will be a similar competition at the Plainfield Country Club.

SHOES FOR STORMY WEATHER

KEEP THE FEET DRY

When you buy our Cushion Sole, Cork Sole or Double-Sole Shoes you are getting the Best that money can buy for bad weather.

F. E. Hathaway & Son
52 Merchants Row

News of the Theatrical World

"NOBODY'S WIDOW"

Hollis Street theater—Blanche Bates in "Nobody's Widow," in three acts, by Avery Hopwood.

Mr. Hopwood calls his play a farcical romance. The romance lies in the story of a spirited American girl's persistent "love" for an acknowledged Don Juan. The course of the play shows his difficulties in escaping from his past. At the end he becomes a model husband, presumably. The materials of the play speak for themselves. Euphemism has its limits.

The play is unflatteringly witty and has one scene of high comedy in which an insane woman is piqued when at a little supper the bored duke does not behave according to his reputation. A large audience found this cynical farce very laughable. Some present, however, must have felt that the author more than once overstepped the bounds of public propriety. Does even farce make indecency wholly excusable? The climax of the play is of a nature we presumed was confined to the unmentionable vaudeville of Paris.

To see the talented Blanche Bates busy with this sort of thing is like seeing a St. Gaudens condemned to make mud pies for two years. She lavishes her mature skill and refined personality on a light part, actually giving it weight and wholesomeness. The same may be said of Mr. McRae. Miss Adelaide Prince was amusingly silly in the only other role of prominence. Neat touches of stage business in the dinner scene reminded one that Belasco staged the piece. The two intricate settings were appropriately lingerie in their style of decoration.

"MADAM SHERRY"

Tremont theater—Miss Lina Abarbanell in "Madam Sherry," musical play taken from the French by Otto Haenrich and Karl Hosekna.

"As Madam Sherry" has been playing a long time there is no necessity of describing it at length. In fact description is difficult. You come away knowing only you have seen a whole lot of things in place of a definite and solid body of conception there is a more or less hazy outline filled with beautiful pictures, clever pantomime, funny quips by both dry and unctuous varieties of comedians, young ladies melodious and parabolic, marvelously gowned and the radiant personality of Lina Abarbanell infused through all.

Idea of the music is less nebulous. There are two good rag songs—no paradox is here—among the pleasant tinkle and a hint of concerted work in the second act. Then there is hammered home upon the melody loving ear—after the formula of Gounod, which was very like the gentle persistence of General Grant—the little gem that has set the whole country whistling.

To account for the popularity of the song "Every Little Movement" one has but to study its skillful arrangement whether in vocal solo or obbligato to strings, triangle and harp. The orchestration alone would make the song a go. It has worth of its own in that it has pleasant rhythm, it combines and contrasts abruptly legato and staccato effects, and its phrases are built upon the old and healthy style of using chord intervals as melody notes, always an effect martial or emphatic—as witness the "Star Spangled Banner" or even the "Cujus Animam" of Rossini. To comment further would perhaps cause wonder that a few bars of sound could inspire so many lines of type, to entangle the unwary feet of those who like what they like and do not wish to be told why they like it.

It is impossible not to be delightfully entertained by the voice and dancing of the star and the well developed comedy of Charles J. Ross. Jack Gardner made a pleasing hero, albeit rather sad voiced toward the upper reaches. Miss Murray's rag songs were wildly applauded, and Miss Frances Cameron was both desperate and languorous as a Spanish beauty.

Act three prolongs the piece for the benefit of specialties and is a trifle questionable in certain other respects.

"THE CROSS ROADS"

The Irish players began their final week at the Plymouth Monday evening, acting the popular Shaw play, "The Shewing Up of Blanco Posnet," and Lennox Robinson's tragic drama, "The Cross Roads."

This play showed the unhappiness that followed a young girl after she gave up the man she loved to marry a young farmer for the good of the community. She has been attending lectures and believes it her duty to do what she can to improve agricultural conditions. These conditions do improve, but she is very unhappy, for the husband is a brute. Affairs reach their worst when the first lover turns up, only to be sent away by the wife after a poignant scene. The husband starts for a public house with dire threats as to what he will do on his return. This sufficiently characterizes the play, and shows its stark appeal of peasant tragedy to be of the school of the other Irish plays.

It was sincerely acted and with strength by Miss Sara Allgood as the wife, Arthur Sinclair as the husband, and Mr. O'Donovan as the lover.

Tonight and tomorrow afternoon the same plays will be given. The bill for Wednesday and Thursday nights will be "The Well of the Saints" and "Spreading the News," by Lady Gregory; for Friday and Saturday, matinee and night, "The Miners' Strike," by William Boyle, and Lady Gregory's one-act tragedy, "The Jail Gate."

"AS YOU LIKE IT"

A Shakespearean production, with its peculiar form and the difficult lines, is one of the hardest tests of the ability of a stock company, with its small opportunity for preparation. "As You Like It," as presented by the Castle Square company last night reflects much credit upon the direction of John Craig and upon the members of his company.

Mr. Craig has always given much attention to his presentations of Shakespeare and his efforts have resulted in an artistic treatment and a thoughtful interpretation that is much appreciated by his audiences. The scenic effects formed stage settings in the true sense of the word, and with no lack of beauty or elaboration were appropriately subordinated to the action of the play.

Mr. Craig's characterization of the lover Orlando was marked by a youthful buoyancy and abandon that brought zest to every scene. His wooing of the disguised Rosalind was capitally done.

Miss Young interpreted the part of Rosalind in a delightful manner. Personally she was charming and her reading of the lines was notably intelligent and full of verve. Her pantomime at the back of the stage during the dialogue of Orlando and Jacques was exquisite.

Celia was played by Mabel Montgomery, a new member of the company. In femininity and light grace, her Celia was a splendid foil for the more sparkling comedy of Miss Young. For the saturnine detective of LeBlanc's Arsene Lupin to the prancing, flippant jester Touchstone is a transition that would tax the versatility of any player, but Morgan Wallace has accomplished it with ease and facile talent.

George Hassel gave a version of Jacques which was quite different from the usual presentation and at times the music of his lines was quite blotted out by the heavy solemnity of his treatment, notably in his reading of "the seven ages." As Charles, the wrestler, Robert Middlemass rendered his few lines with marked understanding.

Carney Christie, another new member of the company, did creditably in the small part of Corin. Leslie Palmer played Oliver with expressiveness and evident appreciation and the singing of Henri Darilant in the forest scene won hearty applause. Others of the company were called upon to fill parts short, but important to the completeness of the comedy and acquitted themselves well. A. L. Hickey and Maudie Richmond gave a very entertaining bucolic love scene, and Frederick Murray making an effective Adam, which he avoided over-drawing with fine taste. The scenes between Audrey (Mabel Colcord), William (Al Roberts) and Touchstone would

gain greatly were the grotesqueness "toned down."

The costumes were rich and in keeping with the period of the comedy, with the exception of the 1911 appearance of Miss Young in bridal attire, completely modern even to the aigrette and the shower bouquet. As a first night performance of a very difficult undertaking, last night's "As You Like It" was remarkable in a total absence of slips and hesitations. The company deserve nothing but praise for its careful and obviously well drilled work.

B. F. KEITH'S

Miss Lillian Russell appeared with great success Monday at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater, as the headline entertainer of this week's bill. Her singing proved as popular as ever, and not the least of the pleasure she gave was provided by her own handsome presence and handsome gowns. She sang a charming Irish ditty, and a pretty song of childhood among the eight especially written for her.

Others on the bill are the six Abdallahs, Arabian tumbler in remarkable feats; Fentelle and Vallerie in a clever musical act; Corcoran and Dixon, conversationalists; Van Hoven, burlesque magician; Froelich, skilled cartoonist; Jones and Deeley in a skit.

"THE BLUE BIRD"

The first performance of Maeterlinck's exquisite fantasy, "The Blue Bird," will be given in Boston this evening at the Shubert. Last night rehearsals of the new lighting and elaborate scenic effects were held. Scenically, the production is one of the most massive ever brought to Boston.

OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS

The twelfth week of the Coronation pictures began yesterday at Tremont Temple. New views are added each week, which makes this exhibition of color photography still more interesting. Mr. Farnsworth provides information entertainingly in his descriptive lectures, and the orchestral music adds to the variety.

Raymond Hitchcock has entered upon his final week at the Colonial in "The Red Widow," in which he is, at his funniest. The piece is tuneful and filled with intelligent humor.

"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford!" continues its indefinite engagement at the Park theater. This farcical comedy is easily the funniest play of the season and destined to run the longest.

Charles Klein's "The Gamblers" has entered upon its final fortnight at the Majestic. It is to be succeeded on Nov. 6 by Mr. Klein's newest drama, "The Outsiders."

Those who like the typical "western" play have another opportunity to witness the thrilling frontier scenes of the past, by the production of "Beyond the Divide," a four-act melodrama at the Grand Opera House this week. Following the life of "Roland, the Ranger," the play centers on the military frontier protection of those days, with plenty of guns in sight at all times, a fact which seemed to delight the younger set that adorned the front of the top balcony. Their enthusiasm was plainly evident by their wild applause.

A well-balanced bill is presented at the new National theater this week. One of the important acts is Gilbert & Sullivan's "Pinafore" adapted to vaudeville, with William Wolff, Harry Davies, J. K. Murray, Clara Lane and William H. Fitzgerald. This vaudeville version was a pronounced success. The bill also included the Hein children, Le Roy and Harvey in the playlette, "Rained In"; Richards, impersonator; Paul La Croix and company.

"The Newlyweds and Their Baby," a musical comedy founded on a series of newspaper cartoons is the new attraction at the Globe theater. The plot has to do with the perplexities of the fond parents when their offspring temporarily disappears and his place is taken by Maj. Knott Mueh.

Miss Lulu Glaser has begun her last week at the Boston theater in "Miss Duddleson," an operetta about Scotch life written in the characteristic Viennese manner.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The first reading in the annual Southwick literary course will be given next Friday evening at Huntington Chambers hall by Henry Lawrence Southwick, who will interpret "Othello."

Seats went on sale today for "Pomander Walk," N. Parker's comedy of happiness, which will begin its engagement next Monday evening. The company will include the noted English comedians, Lennox Pawle and George Giddens, and Miss Dorothy Parker, daughter of the author of the play.

The new attraction at the Colonial next Monday night will be "The Three Romes," a musical comedy of which good things are said, with Georgia Caine, Ethel Cadman, Elita Proctor Otis, Fritz Williams, Fred Lennox. The sale of seats opens at the box office this morning at 8 o'clock.

Frank McIntyre is almost at an end of his New York engagement in "Snobs," which has been a great success at the Hudson theater. He will soon come to Boston for an engagement at the Hollis Street theater.

"Ben Hur" will be elaborately revived at the Boston theater Nov. 2.

DWIGHT ELMENDORF LIKES ITALY

Dwight Elmendorf, the traveler and lecturer, soon to be heard at Symphony hall, declares that he would rather live in Italy than in any other land outside of his own. He has reached this conclusion after 30 years of travel over almost the entire habitable globe.

"I like Italy best," said Mr. Elmendorf, "because of the rest and beauty one finds there, because of the congenial

and happy life, and because of the climate. Then, too, the Italians themselves are so sympathetic, so delightful as companions, so charming as hosts; their past is so full of all that makes history astounding; their art, their literature, their accomplishments hold so great a place in the world's story of civilization. One has to use his imagination only a little to live amid the centuries that are gone. There are many artists there, any one of whom would give his last crust to help his brother, if need be. It is a land of dreams and sunshine. The sensitive soul will thrive there. It is different from the north of Europe where everything is material; in fact, it is different from any other country on earth."

NEW YORK OPENINGS

Henry B. Harris on Monday evening presented at the Park (formerly the Majestic) "The Quaker Girl," a musical comedy in three acts, with Clifton Crawford featured. The book is by James T. T. ner, music by Lionel Monckton, lyrics by Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank. The story of the play concerns a girl named Prudence who chafes under the stern repression of Quaker life, is cast off by her relatives and goes to Paris, to become involved in the runaway marriage of an exiled Bonapartist princess, as well as to find a romance of her own. There are 20 musical numbers in the piece. In the company are Ina Claire, May Vokes, Daphne Glenne, Maisie Gay, Nellie McHenry, Eleanor Sheldon, Olga Petrova, Percival Knight, Pope Stammer, Lawrence Rea, Arthur Klein, Lawrence Eddinger, and a large chorus.

"Mrs. Avery," the new comedy first announced for last Thursday night at Weber's, was put on last night with Emmett Corrigan in a leading role. The play relates another of the girl wife stories of tribulation that are just now the fashion.

Next week—Robert Edeson in "The Cave Man," Fulton; Thomas Wise and John Barrymore in "Uncle Sam," Liberty; Miss Helen Ware in "The Price," Hudson; Mme. Simone in "The Whirlwind," Daly's; Aborn Opera Company in "The Echemian Girl," Manhattan; Lew Fields' new musical production, "The Wife Hunters," Herald Square.

HERE AND THERE

Albert Levering, manager of the Boston theater, and John J. McNally, playwright, will collaborate in writing an Indian opera.

The Alice Bradley play, in which Nance O'Neill will do her acting this season, has been given the name of "The Governor's Lady."

Blanche Ring's "Yip-I-Addy-I-Addy" has reached Paris. Figeo considers it "une belle chanson," but "tres Americaine."

TEACHERS GATHER FROM BERKSHIRE FOR CONFERENCE

PITTSFIELD, Mass. — Seven hundred teachers from all parts of Berkshire county assembled in the high school Monday for the forty-fifth annual session of the Berkshire County Teachers Association. J. F. Allison of Great Barrington presided. Different sections were made for the discussion of various topics.

The following officers were elected: President, Claire G. Parsons, superintendent of Pittsfield schools; first vice-president, M. W. Thomas of North Adams; second vice-president, Supt. R. E. Hicks of Lee; treasurer, Supt. C. A. Tucker of Lenox; secretary, Supt. Harry Gardner of Hinsdale; executive committee, Samuel Churchill of Stockbridge, Principal J. Leslie Purton of Great Barrington, Principal H. B. Betts of Adams, Miss Ellen Irons of Pittsfield, Miss Helen V. Schuyler of North Adams and Miss Edith F. Rice of Pittsfield.

At the conference of the commercial course teachers a permanent organization to embrace all commercial course teachers of the country was formed. A. B. Wrought of Pittsfield was elected president, L. R. Smith of North Adams was elected vice-president and Mrs. Mary McCubben of Pittsfield, secretary and treasurer. It was decided to hold another meeting of the newly formed organization the last of January.

MASSACHUSETTS MILK RATE CASES

WASHINGTON—Arguments will be heard on Nov. 12 in the case of George Albree against the Boston & Maine railroad. The point involved in this case is similar to that of half a dozen small milk shippers in Massachusetts who complain that milk shipped in small quantities does not receive the same treatment from the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford as milk shipped in carload lots.

MARINER'S BAZAAR AT GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—With many present the Master Mariners Association bazaar opened here Monday night at city hall. This is the first bazaar of the kind held in the 23 years the association has existed.

For months the women's auxiliary of the Master Mariners Association has been working to make the bazaar successful. The hall was decorated with flowers, evergreen, flags and bunting. "The tables and booths were full of all kinds of useful and fancy articles.

Don't Pay 5.00 to 10.00 more for "Maker's Label"

Many of the best makers of clothing never advertise their name, yet they sell clothing to some of the best merchants in America. I come in that class. You don't help to pay the advertising bills for any "maker's label" on clothing when you buy of me, but you have my guarantee and that is enough for you. Always when anything is wrong I make it right—right quick.—TOM MURRAY.

"Live and Let Live"

You can find some gray-haired salesmen in my employ, no age limit in my store. You can not find a woman cashier, bookkeeper or saleswoman in my store that is paid less than 10.00 a week. I claim a woman can not dress to look respectable and remain respectable and honest on a wage of 5.00 a week.—TOM.



Say! Have you been in my new clothing store? Come in, suits and overcoats at 15.00 to 25.00 "are fine." Tom

Read below, then "forget me not."

I don't want to take all the business from our State street millionaires, but honestly I believe right now it will pay you to give me a little of your time and money. All I ask of you is to look at these suits and overcoats I am selling at 15.00 to 25.00, then go and look at the millionaires'. I mean their clothing. I don't mean the millionaires personally, you never can see them, all they care to see of you is your money. After looking (at their clothing) and mine I think you will think of me. It will be easy for you to come back to Tom. When I ask you "to meet me face to face" I mean it. Every afternoon I stand on the floor of my store anxious to meet the people, the salaried men, the wage earners. I came from the masses, so please ask for Tom. If you buy anything of me and it does not give satisfaction please bring it back, ask for me again, I won't look cross as I make good, satisfy you, I will make you a friend of this store for all time.

Come in Saturday the 28th

I am going to sell 50-cent "President" Suspenders at 35 cents
50-cent solid colored Silk Socks at 25 cents
"Dutchess" Trousers, guaranteed not to rip or a button come off, at \$3.00
Ask to see my \$1.00 Fancy Plaited Shirts, the greatest dollar shirts in Chicago.

That is all today, excepting that I hope to meet you not only in Heaven, but here on earth.

Tom Murray

Open till 10 Saturday

Clark and Madison

Center Heart of Chicago

CADETS TO HOLD FIVE CONCERTS

Five promenade concerts are to be held at the armory of the First Corps Cadets, M. V. M., this winter on the following dates: Nov. 16, 1911, Dec. 14, 1911, Jan. 19, 1912, Feb. 22, 1912, and March 22, 1912. Corps members and members of other commands will wear full dress uniforms of their respective organizations. Arrangements for other entertainments are being made.

The committee in charge follows: chairman, Lieut. E. H. Clapp; secretary, treasurer, Corp. W. J. Battilana; sergeants, George H. Farwell, Benjamin L. Knapp, Elias Field; Corp. David B. Keniston and privates Raymond B. Hemenway, John S. Pickett, Harold C. Read, and Edward S. Burns.

CLAP-RUSSELL ALUMNI REUNION

The fifteenth annual reunion of the Clap-Russell Alumni Association of Dorchester will take place at Hotel Nottingham, on Thursday evening. The association is composed of graduates of the Roger Clap and William E. Russell grammar schools.

Edwin T. Horne, who has been master of the district for 13 years, is to retire in June, and it is the desire of the officers to make the reunion a notable event in the history of the association.

JAMES H. MALONE OUT FOR MAYOR

James H. Malone, a Chelsea business man, a member of the school board of that city for the past five years, today formally announced his candidacy for mayor of Chelsea at the coming election. Mr. Malone is the first of a large field of candidates who have from time to time been mentioned as mayoralty aspirants to come out in a formal declaration.

CANADA'S TRADE MILLIONS AHEAD

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's trade in September aggregated \$89,868,469, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the corresponding month of last year.

For the six months ending Sept. 30 the total was \$400,270,855, as compared with \$360,277,276 in the half year of 1910.

ANDREW CARNEGIE SUBPOENAED

NEW YORK—Andrew Carnegie has been subpoenaed to testify before Supreme Court Justice Davis, in the criminal branch of the supreme court, where William J. Cummings is on trial on a charge of taking \$140,000 from the Nineteenth Ward Bank.

NEW ENGLAND FRUIT EXHIBITION IS NOW ATTRACTING CROWDS

The New England Fruit Show at Horticultural hall and the Industrial and Educational Exposition at Mechanics building, are attracting the usual crowds today.

Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut are represented in the exhibit of apples. Here may be seen samples of the best New England can produce in the apple line.

In the center of the hall is a large apple tree in bloom. The Bay State exhibit probably leads them all. Here are McIntosh reds, baldwins and greenings.

WAKEFIELD GIVES DINNER IN HONOR OF FIRE-FIGHTERS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—As a mark of appreciation of the work done by Wakefield, Woburn, Reading, Stoneham and Melrose firemen on the night of July 6, the business men and manufacturers of this town gave them a dinner in Flanley hall Monday night, at which more than 200 were present.

Capt. Samuel Parker of hose 4 presided, and addresses were made by Chief W. E. Gade of Wakefield, Chief F. E. Nichols of Reading, Chief W. L. Tracey of Woburn, Chief Joseph G. Edwards of Melrose, Chief L. G. Bruce of Stoneham, Representative C. A. Dean, Chairman G. E. Walker of the selectmen, E. C. Miller and C. L. Soper of the light board, ex-Chief Levi Flanders, H. M. Dolbeare and Thomas G. O'Connell.

This town is considering the purchase of motor fire apparatus, and the movement was supported in the speeches of all out-of-town fire chiefs.

FRANCO-GERMAN PACT IS COMING

BERLIN—The German foreign office substantiates the French report that the Moroccan negotiations probably will terminate this week.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE MEETING

WASHINGTON—John Hays Hammond, president of the National Republican League issued a call for a meeting of the executive committee to be held here on Dec. 12, the day set for the national Republican committee meeting.

METHODISTS HEAR BRITISH SPEAKER

NEW YORK—Two hundred Methodist preachers at their meeting Monday were addressed by Sir Robert W. Perks, of London, who criticized American Methodists, especially ministers who admit counter gospel attraction. He said: "In England it is not yet necessary to advertise special music and a picked quartet to induce Methodists to go to church."

EDUCATIONAL

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Special Courses to suit individual needs. Private instruction to pupils in or near city.

HOTELS

The Rowson
Tourists visiting Chicago will find excellent accommodations from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day by addressing J. H. C. H. R., 1384 E. 4th Street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone Oakland 2726.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

FLORENCE A. GOODRICH
Composer of the Synthetic Series of piano pieces, Small Suite for Small Hands, Album of Piano Studies.
1910 TO 1912.
Paris, France, 4 Square Saint Ferdinand
Instruction in all musical branches.

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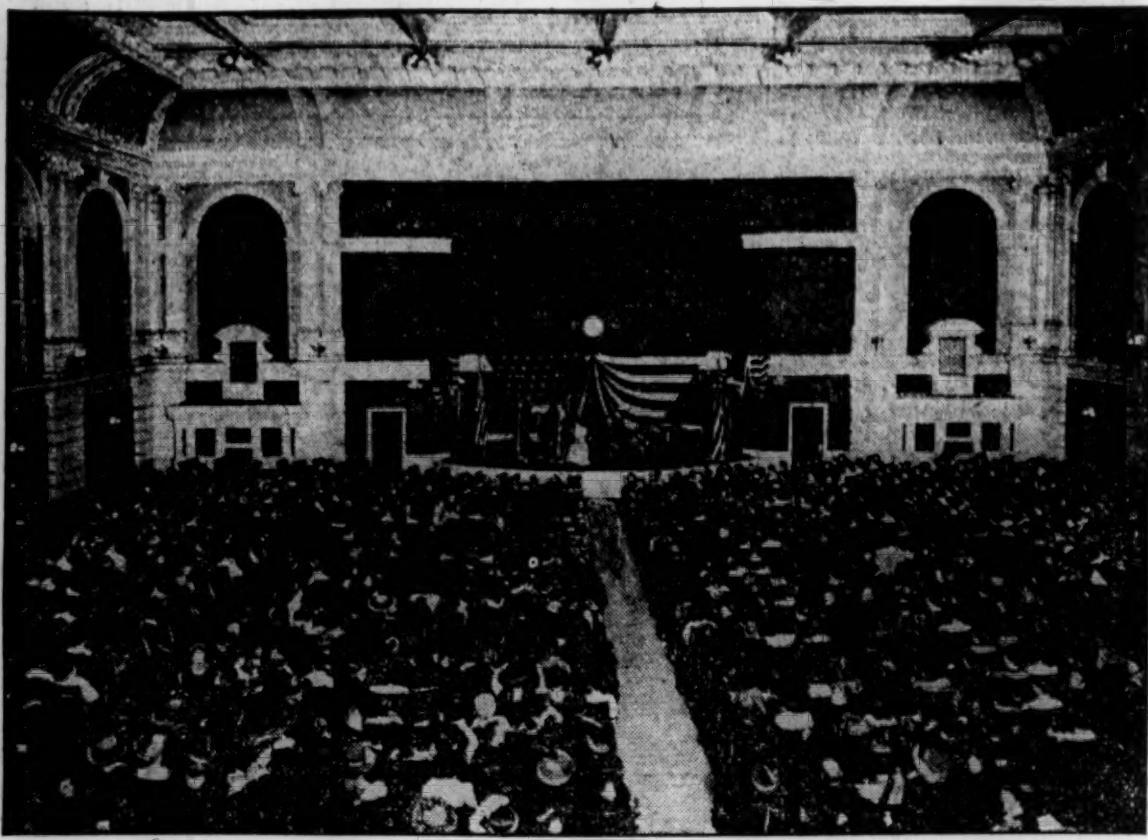
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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

HOW SYRACUSE, N. Y., TAUGHT ITSELF TO APPRECIATE AND TO ENJOY GOOD MUSIC



What the stage and audience looked like while Mr. Clark was delivering his lecture on the music of America

Public Interest Aroused by Series of Popular Lectures, and Artists of Renown Now Get a Hearing

WORK OF EDUCATION

In many cities of America, it is claimed, there is a general lack of appreciation of the best in music. Syracuse, N. Y., has been no exception to this rule. Artists of renown are said to have formerly avoided the city whenever possible, because of the lack of patronage when anything of a classical order was presented.

From his varied experiences as a public entertainer, Melville A. Clark, who lives in Syracuse, felt that this was a wrong state of affairs that needed remedying. Pondering over this condition, it occurred to him that the situation was due to lack of acquaintance with the best music, rather than to lack of appreciation on the part of the public. For his line of business, then, it seemed needful to awaken a popular desire for the best in music, as well as for the best in musical instruments. As a result he developed a series of lecture concerts, illustrating musical affairs, and these became regular features in the Syracuse music hall, until its capacity was finally overtaxed.

At this time the board of education of Syracuse was conducting a series of entertainments in connection with an effort for the more extended use of the public school buildings. Being aware of the popularity and usefulness of these lecture concerts in educating the public to an appreciation of good music, the board went to Mr. Clark and requested him to prepare and conduct a series of lecture concerts in their finest and largest hall that would serve to elevate the musical standard of the masses of the city and thus be a factor in educational affairs.

The following series of lectures was therefore prepared and delivered: "The Educational Value of the Player Piano;" "The Harp, Its History and Future;" "Modern Wind Instruments;" "Mendelssohn and Chopin;" "Modern String Instruments, Their Development and Use;" "The Educational Value of Mechanical Musical Instruments;" "The Music of America;" "The Music of England, Scotland and Wales;" "The Music of Ireland."

The outcome has been that the reputation of the Syracuse musical public has undergone a decided change for the better. Results have been so satisfactory that Mr. Clark has received many inquiries and requests for these lectures from all over the country. A letter to him from Karl Sutter, chairman of the Syracuse education department's committee on extended use of schools, gives some idea of the effectiveness of the plan. Mr. Sutter said:

"The highly successful lecture-concerts given by you in the board of education free lecture course in the past were so thoroughly enjoyed and so well attended that I feel that similar lecture-concerts along the lines laid down by you ought to be inaugurated as an educational feature in every town and city of our country."

"The work you did, I am sure, gave an impetus to the musical growth of our city; and an evidence to me of the practical good accomplished was given when the opera house was sold out completely for the Boston Symphony Orchestra concert held just after your last lecture. I mention this because it never occurred before."

Twice during the Syracuse course from 5000 to 8000 people were unable to gain admission to Lincoln hall, so Mr. Sutter states, although the hall seats 1500 people.

DISTRICT DEPUTY VISITS ABINGTON

ABINGTON, Mass.—John Cutler lodge, A. F. & A. M. received an official visitation from Rt. Worshipful Edward B. Magalhães, of West Bridgewater, district deputy grand master of the twenty-fourth Masonic district, and suite on Monday evening. Members of the craft were present, from Puritan lodge of Whitman, Phoenix of Hanover, Pafu Revere of Brockton, St. George of Campello, Sackett of East Bridgewater and Corner Stone of Duxbury.

Pennsylvania Woman Given Chaulauqua Salute After Her Reelection



DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW

DEACONESS AID PLANS HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Pledging \$310, the annual observance of Deaconess day by the Deaconess Aid Society on Monday, was signalized by the first practical step toward the purchase of a building to be used as a working girls' home. The exercises were held in the Mathewson street M. E. church.

The sum of \$200 was donated toward the reduction of the \$2100 mortgage on the Deaconess Home in this city.

The society is made up of the women of the nine Methodist churches in this city.

Mrs. S. Woodruff Clark, president of the local Deaconess Aid Society, assisted in the arrangements and prominent speakers in the local organization, as well as others from out of town, took part in the program.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Julian S. Wadsworth.

Mrs. J. K. Barney convinced her hearers that it was an opportune time for such a project and said that if \$6500 could be raised, a home of 21 rooms in a location suited for the work could be purchased.

Miss Fiske supplemented Mrs. Barney's earnest words.

STEEL MAY DROP T. C. & I., IT IS SAID

NEW YORK—Persistent reports in Wall street and other financial circles have it that the United States Steel Corporation is planning to divest itself of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, control of which it assumed in 1907, in addition to ending the lease which gives it a monopoly control of the Great Northern ore lands and reducing its freight rates on its hundreds of miles of controlled railroads which tap the ore lands.

DULUTH, Minn.—Official announcement of the United States Steel Corporation's decision to cancel the Hill ore lease was handed out on Monday by W. J. Olcott, president of the Oliver Mining Company, upon his return from New York, where he attended a conference of officials of the subsidiary company. The cancellation will take effect Jan. 1, 1915.

In the interval it is intimated that mining operations will be prosecuted upon the various properties, it being the aim of the corporation to reimburse itself for the large outlays made in developing the mines.

CHANNING CLUB HAS RECEPTION

The Channing Club of Boston had a reception and dinner at the Parker House last evening, and the 75 members present were addressed by the Rev. Dr. O. P. Gifford of Brookline on "Stewardship." At the business session of the club Henry S. King was reelected president. Other officers being chosen as follows: First vice-president, George B. Fox; second vice-president, Brigham D. James; secretary, Frederick W. Porter; treasurer, Henry C. Noble; executive committee, J. Gilbert Pierce, Percy A. Atherton, Charles O. Richardson and Frank W. Krogman.

SANDFORD LEAVES FOR SHILOH HOME

SOUTH FREEPORT, Me.—Nearly all the men and women who were aboard the Holy Ghost and U. S. society's yacht Coronet have left for Shiloh today following the departure Monday of the Rev. Frank W. Sandford, their leader, with his wife and family and several followers.

The authorities, after viewing the ship, ordered all of the children removed to land at once. Mr. Sandford's children were included in this order.

FINANCE COMMISSION HAS RETIREMENT ACT FOR BOSTON ADOPTION

A new retirement act for Boston has been drafted by the finance commission and its adoption is urged in preference to the act passed by the Legislature last session. It will be received by the city council next week, at which time the members will vote on the acceptance or rejection of the legislative act that has been before them for some time.

In the communication sent to the mayor and city council the finance commission declares the act already before the council should not be accepted, because it is defective and makes no provisions for contributions by laborers.

The new act, the adoption of which is urged by the commission and which was prepared by them, recommends:

The service period should be 15 years. Mechanics in the labor force should be included as well as laborers.

Tests of capacity should be made of employees between 60 and 70 years of age upon the request of the heads of departments.

Employees who reach 70 years of age should be retired without proof of incapacity on the filing of certificates of retirement with the city auditor by the heads of departments.

There should be safeguards against the reentry into city employ of those actually out of the service, who desire to retire in a few days or weeks with a pension.

Heads of departments who intend to fill vacancies caused by retirement should be required to file a statement under oath with the city auditor, stating the reasons for filling such vacancies.

Certificates of incapacity of employees between 60 and 70 years old should be filed with the auditor before retirements become effective.

The city auditor should keep a record, open to public inspection, which would contain the essential facts in regard to retirements and the filling of vacancies caused thereby; and he should publish an annual report showing the effects of the retirement system upon the expenditures and the efficiency of the various departments.

There should be no board of retirement or employees' association; the city treasurer should be able to administer the financial part of the system; and the heads of departments should be able to administer the other parts of the system.

There should be provision for contribution by the employees.

There should be a provision requiring the physical examination of laborers and mechanics who hereafter seek employment in the city's service and prohibiting the employment of those who are physically unfit.

The act should become effective only upon its acceptance by the mayor and city council.

VISIT BY-PRESS TO UNITED SHOE

BEVERLY, Mass.—Members of the Massachusetts Press Association, with their wives and friends, numbering 85, were here yesterday afternoon as guests of the United Shoe Machinery Company at its plant off Elliott street.

Leaving the clubhouse the guests were taken to the plant and for two hours were shown through the cement factories by Louis A. Coolidge, the treasurer.

LARGER CLASSES IN SOCIAL UNION

The opening classes of the Cambridge Social Union are larger than ever before in the history of the organization. A staff of teachers, all Harvard men, with the exception of teachers for classes in millinery, cooking, dress-making and dancing, has been secured.

COLLEGE WOMEN HELP SCHOOL FOR SPANISH GIRLS

At a meeting of college women in the interests of the International Institute for Girls in Spain held Monday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome, Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, presided. There is still a debt on the buildings erected six years ago and the gathering discussed ways to raise this money.

Three women's colleges in Massachusetts are large supporters of the work and among the speakers was President Marion Le Roy Burton of Smith.

Mr. Burton gave many reasons why American women should be interested in the education of Spanish girls.

Francisco I. Yanes of Venezuela, assistant director of the Pan American Union, having headquarters in Washington, spoke of the similarity of needs between the International Institute and the needs of the girls in the Latin America. He declared that it was a very desirable thing to have such centers established in the capital of every Latin-American country.

Samuel B. Capen presented the needs of the institution.

SUFFRAGISTS HAVE PLATFORM READY

NEW YORK—Mrs. Clarence Mackay will read the platform of the Woman Suffrage party at its annual convention at Carnegie hall, to be held on Thursday evening. She has taken four of the boxes. Other boxholders are Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, George Foster Peabody, president of the Men's Suffrage League, and Mrs. Russell Sage.

An election of officers of the party was held Monday. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, founder and head of the party, who is now abroad, making a round-the-world suffrage trip, was elected honorary chairman; Mrs. William Warner Penfield, chairman; Mrs. Martha Wentworth Saffern, vice-chairman; Mrs. Thomas Wells, secretary, and Mrs. Richard Aldrich, treasurer.

G. W. R. HARRIMAN ON NEW DOCK ACT

George W. R. Harriman, a civil engineer, who has been mentioned as a candidate for the office of dock commissioner, sent a letter to Governor Foss Monday in which he says:

"The dock act is a splendid example of the progressive type of legislation during your administration and is the closest approach to the enactment of constitutional legislation which Massachusetts has witnessed in many years."

Mr. Harriman proposes that each candidate for a place should be required to express himself as to the particular interest he deems himself best fitted to represent on the commission.

SONS OF VETERANS FAIR ON IN QUINCY

QUINCY, Mass.—Col. Almer Packard camp, Sons of Veterans, is holding a six days fair in Faxon hall. Before the opening Monday evening the members of the camp assembled in front of Grand Army hall and, escorted by Paul Revere post, G. A. R., and John A. Boyd camp, Spanish War Veterans, marched to the railroad station where they received the Massachusetts division commander, Frederick Wellington, and his staff.

The party then proceeded to the hall on Chestnut street where the fair was formally opened by Mr. Wellington, as district commander.

ADDITION TO SHOE SHOP

ROCKLAND, Mass.—Ground has been broken for an addition to the shoe factory of E. T. Wright & Co. The new wing is to be 30x100, two stories high and extending south of the main building. The contractor is Fred Curtis.

Our Stocks Are Now Showing All the Fascinating Autumn Shades in Veils and Veilings

Our special selections in this country and abroad in preparing for this display have resulted in a truly wonderful assortment of the new colorings and materials, which are now at the height of their opening popularity.

This section is so conveniently located—just within the Avon street or corner door—that it calls for but a little of your shopping time to pay it a visit, but just step to the counter while you are down-town and see many really delightful effects that you can not find elsewhere in the city. We name only a few:

Imported Moisture Proof Chiffon Veils, 2.50

White Wool Shetland Veils, at 1.25 and 1.50

Exclusive Dotted Chiffon Veilings, 1.00 a yard

Madam Sherry Veils, in white, 1.98

The New Magpie Mesh Veils, 25c to 2.00

A SPECIAL SALE

Silk Shetland Veils, in black, white, brown and navy.

An extra good value at, each, 75c

For Special Mention We Know of Nothing so Seasonable as the New Veilings to Match the Hat at 25c to 2.50 a yard.

MAIN STORE—STREET FLOOR, AVON STREET SIDE

Jordan Marsh Company

RIGHTS OF THE INDIAN URGED AT CONFERENCE

"The conference is over! Success to the conference ahead! Twelve months is none too long for preparation, but in 12 months more, as he done than in six," says F. A. McKenzie, writing of the Indian conference at Columbus, O., in the Carlisle Arrow. He continues:

"It was a great week in Columbus, a week leading up to a climax of public interest on Sunday and to strained intensity for the Indian delegates on Monday. The gathering of the delegates in the handsome Ohio Union, the students' social assembly hall on the campus of the Ohio State University and the initiation of the work of organization took the attention of the delegates Thursday afternoon, and Thursday evening a large audience gathered in the large Memorial hall in the heart of the city to hear the addresses of welcome and response. The notable address of the evening was that by the commissioner of Indian affairs, who left early next morning for the far West. He spoke of the great value and necessity of friendship if we are to solve the problems of this world. The Indian problem is essentially a problem of friendship. He urged the necessity of publicity and the value of freedom to criticize the officials and policies of the Indian bureau. He asked for advice from all who had advice to offer. In conclusion he urged upon the conference the importance of including in their organization every critic of the government."

The concert on Friday night attracted an audience of about 600, and prepared the way for the Sunday meeting. The Carlisle quartet, the hymns in the sign language by Miss McFarland, the singing of Miss Sadie Wall, the essay by Michael Wolf from Hampton, and the cornet solos by Mr. Archibuteau delighted those who were there to hear, and the word went out. So on Sunday afternoon that large hall seemed practically full. There were between 2500 and 3000 people in that audience to listen to the music and to hear the Indian ministers speak. The Indian speakers there and in the various churches on that "Indian Sunday" addressed not less than 10,000 people. Columbus can never have the same attitude toward the native race again, for the real Indian has been seen and heard.

The business session which occupied nearly all of Monday concentrated the tension of the week. It was a stroke of statesmanship that in the end postponed the adoption of a constitution until next year. The attendance at this conference was most encouraging. But next year it should be twice or three times as large. And those who join next year will then know that they have equal lot and part with those fortunate enough to attend this year. The continuation of the present conference as a committee of the whole will provide amply for the transaction of all necessary business and the carrying on of all planned for activities, without overshadowing the greater conference next year. Constitutions and officers are of extremely little importance compared with work and personalities. Nevertheless, the calling of a constitutional convention in the city of Washington, in addition to the conference for some other place as yet undetermined, has a special significance.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS AGAIN NAME DR. SHAW AS THEIR PRESIDENT

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw of Moylan, Pa., president since 1905 of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was unanimously reelected at the convention here Monday. Miss Jane Addams of Hull house, Chicago, was elected first vice-president.

The other officers elected to serve for the year are as follows: Miss Sophroniska Breckenridge of Chicago, second vice-president; Mrs. Mary Ware Bennett of New York, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Susan Y. Fitzgerald of Boston, recording secretary; Mrs. Jessie Ashley of New York, treasurer; Mrs. Belle La Follette of Madison, Wis., first auditor; Mrs. James L. Laidlaw of New York, second auditor.

A section of the revised constitution, which provided for monthly meetings of the official board, composed of national officers, occasional numerous sharp exchanges. The section, amended so as to call for meetings of the board at least once in every two months, was finally adopted.

BOURNE STATION HEARING STAYED

A hearing on the location of a new station at Bourne on the New Haven road, to have taken place before the railroad commission today, was postponed to Oct. 31 upon a petition of the residents of that town. The petition of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company for a location in Shrewsbury and Worcester was not opposed, and the matter was taken under advisement by the board.

REFUSAL OF PATENT IN TUNGSTEN LIGHT CASE CLEARS WAY

WASHINGTON—The rejection of the five applications of John A. Heany of New York, Pa., for tungsten light patents will lead to determination of many other applications for patents closely related to those sought by Mr. Heany. These were on file with the patent officials when some of Mr. Heany's applications were entered and it was to establish a claim dating back of these applications that the two indicted men inserted badly typewritten pages and many "corrections" into the applications previously filed.

The rival applications will be taken up directly, now that the danger of interference with the Heany claims is out of the way, and further decisions may be expected soon.

"Mine is a case of persecution," said Mr. Heany. "I made the first tungsten lamp when a student in the high school at Philadelphia. When a teacher in the high school, from 1895 to 1898, I exhibited it. I gave a demonstration of it at York, Pa., in 1902. The first tungsten lamp in general use did not appear until 1908."

"The decision of the commissioner of patents does not affect me personally. The General Motors Company bought the Heany Company, which promoted my lamp. Some of the same directors that serve the General Electric Company serve the General Motors Company. One may draw his own conclusion."

"The General Motors Company does not care if my application for the tung-

ten lamp patent has been rejected. "I have a better light by far than tungsten. I will come with that by and by."

Y. M. C. A. TO TALK ON CAMBRIDGE CITY CHARTER

Favorable progress is reported in the membership campaign of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., which is endeavoring to secure 2000 additional members.

The association has nearly completed its \$300,000 building and the campaign is an effort to arouse in the community an interest in its welfare that shall insure an interest on the part of older people and continued use of all privileges by the younger.

A special committee of the Federation of Men's Clubs, with former Representative George W. Long chairman, will hold a meeting in Association hall Thursday evening when prominent speakers will talk in regard to the proposed new charter for Cambridge, as well as on the membership contest. Prof. Carroll W. Dutton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will preside and addresses will be made by Prof. William B. Munro of Harvard University and Roy F. Berggren, chairman of the Lynn charter committee.

The effect of the campaign is already being felt in membership.

TALKS ACROSS CONTINENT
VALLEJO, Cal.—Conversation with Washington, D. C., was carried on Monday morning by the Mare Island wireless station, which on Oct. 16 broke the daylight record on this coast by communicating with Alaska.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
TOMORROW THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS
Prices \$1 to \$3

MORDKIN

AND
ALL-STAR IMPERIAL RUSSIAN BALLET
CZAR'S OWN

BALALAIKA

ORCHESTRA
AND
GRAND OPERA QUARTETTE
Full Symphony Orchestra under
Vittorio Podesti

WEDNESDAY.
Ballet, Balalaika, Quartette
THURSDAY.
Coppelia and Ballet Divertissement
FRIDAY.
Ballet, Balalaika, Quartette
Down-Town Ticket Office, 177 Tremont St.

New England's Greatest Show

MECHANICS BUILDING
LAST WEEK
REAL MECHANICS FAIR

Connection with
N. E. FRUIT SHOW
HORTICULTURAL HALL
Open 10 to 10. Admission 25c.

One Ticket Admits to Both Shows.

JORDAN HALL

MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 30th

DAVID BISPAM

Assisted by Harry M. Gilbert at the Piano
in AN ALL-ENGLISH PROGRAMME
of Songs and a Revue in Music.
\$1.50, \$1.00 and 75 cents, at Symphony Hall.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

RATINE VELOUR WEARS WELL BABY SHOP HAS DAINTY THINGS

Like plush, very thick, with silky surface

One of the modern special stores of a big city

PARIS was experimenting with ratine last year, and more of it was used than the dressmakers hoped for. It was this success that led to the overwhelming amount of it woven this year. It is called by various names over here in Paris, writes Anne Rittenhouse to the New York Times, and it will be interesting to compare the American weave with it.

For your special guide, let me tell you that the ratine velour is the most exclusive kind used over here, and the chamois ratine is especially attractive. The latter looks like suede, and wears forever and a day. I know a suit of it that has been in steady service for 12 months, and is ready for its second season. The velour ratine is like plush. It has a silky surface, is very thick, but not unwieldy, and reminds one of the undulating surface of a well-brushed animal. It costs more than the other weaves do, and will serve for afternoon wear as well as for morning street use. You may object to the weight of it, for there is no denying that it can only be worn when the weather is cold. It will not serve for between seasons.

It comes in plum purple, the deep red-black tone, in dull green, in gun metal and gray stripes, and in that fashionable new shade called elephant gray. I must tell you something more about this new tone. It is used for coat suits of ratine, for morning hats, for evening turbans, for trimming black hats, and is seen in evening wraps, in fur and in footwear.

Drecol is making an immensely smart

coat suit of it in velour ratine, with a tight skirt, which has a seam down the middle of the front and a lapped tunic over the hips, running up to the high waistline and to a curved point at back. The coat is a Napoleon affair, cut in two parts below the waist, with two shoulder capes that run to the waist. The sleeves are long and fastened at the wrist with gun metal buttons, which are duplicated down the front. It takes a tall, slim figure to wear it, but one could say that of all the clothes of this season.

By the way, before leaving the gray suit, there is one point I would like to emphasize. All of the edges are cut raw, then buttonholed by hand. You can easily guess that this does not decrease the expense of the gown, so you can omit it on your suit if it strains your purse; but it is smart and novel.

There will be no diminution of the use of fabrics that have narrow stripes, especially if these stripes are black and white or gray and black. Ratine is woven in stripes as much as it is in solid color, although the important dressmaker gives the preference to the latter. There is no return to the use of striped silks or satin as trimming, and one does not see any striped taffetas. The use of this combination seems to be restricted to heavy suitings and to velvets.

In the latter fabric one sees the gun metal and gray stripes quite a good deal, and this will be made up into most fascinating one-piece frocks to wear under a fur coat or under a coat of itself.



(Courtesy Smith's Baby Shop)

Vic in a baby shop, where dolls are decked out in pretty things such as are sold for real babies

ONE of the advantages of a large city which is appreciated by every woman who visits one, is its special shops for special things. They are quite different from the little stores that were put out of business when the big department houses were started. The latter were an evolution from the former, consolidating and improving them and furthering trade. These features of a big city are quality shops, shops where are gathered together the finest and best in a given line. They are such shops as can hardly be supported in a small community, as there is not enough demand for their wares. They need the vast wealth of the city and the large number of persons who are constantly coming from everywhere. Chiefly they are for women's goods, women's hats, women's lingerie. Occasionally one will be found devoted to a more unusual line of goods—laces, linen, gloves, dinner and cotton favors, booklets and souvenir cards, to Russian, Japanese, Chinese, Indian and East Indian goods, and most charming of all baby shops or bazzars.

These latter are the daintiest imaginable, done in pink of blue and white enamel. Instead of counters and shelves are cabinets with glass doors and tables draped in boudoir fashion with white swiss over pink or blue. Doll babies sit in the chairs, lie in the bassinets and appear to be engaged in various blithe occupations, all looking as like life as a doll-baby can.

The finest and daintiest of all that a baby wears or uses is found in these shops, and the best of it is they are

for the real babies of every-day who creep and crawl, romp and climb. Not that the babies' needs are not lost sight of in the common desire to deck them in the finest that can be found. So we find the little satin shoes embroidered with forget-me-nots and roses, and also little pique ones to drag over the floors; finest batiste frocks with touches of daintiest hand-embroidery and lace, also rompers to play in, rompers as far removed from the ugly gingham in which they first appeared as daylight from darkness. They are made of white dimities, cross-barred and checked, finished with little collars and cuffs of pink or blue, or left all white, and ornamented with delicate stitching. On the tiny pocket designed for some particularly attractive pebble may be embroidered in cross stitch a bunny, or a kitty, or a dog.

A collection of choice and unusual playthings, also, is usually to be found in these stores and here the first signs are to be seen of the passing of the Teddy bear. Its place is to be taken by a dog, a cat, or a lion, much handsomer in appearance than the Teddy bear, true to life, quite as good a play-fellow and having the advantage of a meow, a bark or a growl. The dolls in these shops are something out of the ordinary, too, for they are often superior in modeling, bringing out strongly racial characteristics, or they possess some other advantage, such as indestructibility and slightness combined, which make them particularly desirable for the little mothers.

MODES FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS

Costumes designed for daughters of French women

A PRETTY young duchess, mother of two girls of 9 and 10 years, in following the French fashion of dressing all the young daughters of the family alike has selected for them this season Louis XVI. frocks; says a Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune. Ankle length, the skirts of these gowns are trimmed with three scant frills, set their distance apart. The corsage, with its extremely short and full puffed sleeves, is nearly covered with a frilled Marie Antoinette fichu; at the back it shapes a point; in front the crossing ends are hidden inside a wide-sash tied high and so wide it reaches nearly to the armpits. The folding of the fichu leaves the hollow under the chins exposed, but the round arms below the perky sleeves are covered with close, long undersleeves of lace or tulle. The duchess, who each season adopts some original scheme of governing these little maidens, has had this model carried out in several materials—white silk cashmere, mousseline delaine and soft tulle, in lovely changing colors, pink and blue or pink and gray. Always the sash is of some plain color, harmonizing with or in contrast to the gown. For the street garment the period of the gown is observed in the color chosen, the lovely "puce" color. In heavy corded silk, shaped in a long, loose sack form, it is trimmed with tiny quillings of puce colored velvet ribbon. Set close together at the hem on the edge of the round, flat collar and finishing the full sleeves, these velvet quillings seem like moss in texture. With flat heeled shoes, matching the gowns in color, white stockings are worn.

A more conventional mother has provided for her 11-year-old daughter a street costume amusingly similar to her own. Covering the back closing of the skirt, a flat box-plait, decorated with buttons at the lower edges, hangs loose from the belt and even with the hem, the back of the half long coat being trimmed to match. This costume, of marine blue serge, is smartly trimmed with a large square collar and deep cuffs faced with a large blue and yellow plaid, and the buttons are covered with the same material, the inside rims being of dark horn. Plaid is used to a considerable degree in the ornamentation of gown and hats for children and young girls. It is not to be advised, however;

one tires quickly of it on account of its prominence.

Preferable to the costume described above are long coats of soft ratine, comfortably worn out of doors over any gown. With the heated rooms that are now as universal in Paris as in America, little girls continue to wear washable gowns throughout the entire year, and for the schoolroom the gown is made quite warm enough by the long, all-enveloping apron of black, or, by special privilege, dark blue sateen, which all schoolgirls wear during school hours.

The long, loose coat mentioned is furnished with a wide shawl collar faced with fur and susceptible of being turned high or low. The loose coat sleeves of a new school coat, cut much too long and faced with fur, can be turned back into handsome fur cuffs, or, with equal facility, they may be turned downward to protect the hands, like a muff.

MARSHMALLOWS WITH CREAM

Good in cake, as well as toasted

THE candy-lover marshmallows are things to be enjoyed in their common state, or doubly enjoyed when roasted over the coals. But they are something more valuable than mere candies to the housewife who knows how to utilize them in various emergencies. When serving cocoa and there is no cream, or no time to whip it, drop about four marshmallows into each cup and pour the boiling cocoa over them. They will come to the top as light and dainty as a bit of whipped cream, though not quite as puffy and fluffy. The flavor is delightful. If something is wanted to serve with a cup of cocoa to a caller put a marshmallow or two on a thin wafer, or unsweetened cracker, with a tiny bit of butter on each "mallow." Place in a hot oven until the marshmallow spreads and slightly browns.

Half a pound of marshmallows mixed lightly with a cupful of cream whipped stiff makes a delicious dish to serve with cake. Flavor the cream with vanilla, or whatever is liked. Pie lightly in glasses and serve with a strawberry, cherry or other preserved fruit on top. An extra touch is given by lining the glass with shredded pineapple, sliced banana, peaches or other fruit before filling with the cream. A similar dish is made by making a jelly with any of the gelatine

TRIED RECIPES

STEWED LIVER AND MUSHROOMS
MELT one tablespoonful of butter and add one and a half tablespoonfuls of flour. Brown by long slow cooking. Add salt and pepper and two cups of water. Cook till as thick as good cream. Have a pound of calf's liver cut into two-inch cubes. Pour boiling water over them and drain immediately. Drop these into the brown sauce and cook slowly 10 or 12 minutes. They must not cook rapidly nor too long. In the meantime peel some mushrooms if they are fresh and require such treatment, and drop into melted butter and allow to simmer. Just before taking up the liver add the mushrooms.

MEAT BALLS IN ONION CUPS
Allow one eighth of a pound of chopped round of beef for each ball. Season with salt, pepper, grated nutmeg and minced onion. (If served in the cups omit the onion.) Cook slowly in bacon fat until a fine brown and puffed. Drain off most of the fat, drop in a tablespoonful of flour and a pinch of salt. Allow to brown while the balls finish cooking, and add one cup of water, or more if necessary. When done, place each ball in a Spanish onion which has been boiled till tender, and the center scooped out. Put a bit of the sauce into the cup, then the meat ball, then sauce on top.

HAM AND CHICKEN TERRINE
Either raw or cooked meat can be used for this dish, the raw requiring longer cooking. A neat-shaped mold is necessary in order that the slices may be of good shape. Make a forcemeat of one-half pound each of veal and fresh pork scraped to a pulp. Add the raw yolks of two eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt and same of paprika. Line the mold with larding pork sliced as thin as paper. Very thin sweet bacon can be substituted. Fill with alternate layers of meat from the breast first and second joints of chicken, and forcemeat followed by ham cut to paper thinness. When the mold is filled cover with the larding pork or bacon. Cover the dish and set in water and cook slowly for an hour and a half. Place a weight on the dish, and when needed, turn from the mold and slice. Before slicing it may be covered with aspic and ornamented to taste. Slice very thin.—Good Housekeeping.

TAILORED SKIRTS

If you would profit by the example of French tailors, you will order separate skirts of one of the following materials:

First, a double-faced cloth that has leaped into important place is being used. It practically trims itself, and will be very popular for this economical reason.

Then there are chevrons and serges for light-weight models, and all colors are in vogue, the neutral shades and dark blue leading.

Heavy fancy suitings are very popular. The English tweeds and mixed suitings are having a tremendous vogue shown them by the leading houses.

Tailored skirts are not so straight in outline, many showing slashed effects at the side, and all are made walking length. Some have a slightly raised waistband, so that no belt is needed, while others show a normal line with a stitched band attached to the skirt. On others a back panel is attached, with a modified front edge that extends toward the front, thus forming a belt or girder.—Philadelphia North American.

FUR ON NEGLIGEEES

Fur trimming is not reserved for visiting costumes, heavy materials and the like, says the Louisville Herald, but is to be found on the flimsiest evening gowns, and even adorns the flowing negligees.

New Pianos for Rent

NOT long ago it was the custom to rent only second hand pianos and those leased to theatres, lodge rooms, etc., where they were subjected to severe usage. Our policy is to rent Vose pianos or those that we can vouch for as being in good condition and sure of giving satisfaction.

Vose PIANOS

The wonderful Vose tone is a big asset to anyone studying music. It is seldom, if ever excelled. The light touch and perfect action of the Vose are also famous.

We would like very much to rent you a Vose and hope you will call or write at once.

Our prices are low
Special rates for six months or more
We also keep rented instruments in tune free of charge.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.
160 Boylston Street Boston

VANILLA BEANS VARY AS MUCH AS COFFEE BEANS in price and quality, Mexican beans being by far the choicest.

Burnett's Vanilla

is made only from the finest Mexican Vanilla Beans and contains all their rare fragrance and delicious aroma.

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STORES

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Waists and
Neckwear

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That Explain the News

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ART

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

GOOD PIES, HOW TO MAKE THEM

Fannie Merritt Farmer gives essential details

FOR the making of any pastry, pastry flour and the best shortening, thoroughly chilled, are essentials, writes Fannie Merritt Farmer in Woman's Home Companion. The lightness of pastry depends on the amount of air enclosed and the expansion of that air in the baking; the flakiness depends upon the kind as well as the quantity of shortening used. Lard makes a more tender crust than butter, but lacks the flavor that butter gives. The butter should be washed if pastry is to be of the best (to remove all salt, as well as buttermilk), thus making it of a waxy consistency. To wash butter, scald with hot water, then chill with cold water. By following these directions, butter will not adhere to bowl or hands. Wash butter in bowl, by squeezing with the hands until soft and waxy, placing the bowl under a cold-water faucet and allowing the water to run. A small quantity of butter may be successfully washed by using a wooden spoon in place of the hands. Never be without a good rolling-board and rolling-pin. Perforated tin pie plates, which can be had shallow or deep, are admirable, for by their use the under crust of the pie will be well browned. When the pie is slightly cooled, it can be slipped on to an earthen plate. Pie crusts should be rolled to one fourth of an inch thick, and a little larger than the plate to allow for shrinkage. In dividing paste for pies, always allow a bit more for upper than under crust, and perforate the upper crusts

that steam may escape. Little slits, cut with a knife, or merely perforations, made with a fork, will answer. Flat rims for pies should be cut in strips three fourths of an inch in width. Under crusts should be brushed around edge of plate. The pastry-jagger, a simple device for cutting pastry, makes rims with fluted edges. Pies requiring two crusts sometimes have a rim between the crusts. This is mostly confined to mince pies, where there is little likelihood of juice escaping. Always remember that wherever two pieces of crust are put together, under piece should be brushed over with cold water, the other piece placed over, and the two pressed tightly together, otherwise they will separate during the baking. To prevent juice of fruits from escaping during the baking, bind the pie with a strip of cotton cloth wrung out of cold water, cut one inch wide and long enough to encircle the plate. Squash, pumpkin and custard pies are much less care during the baking when bound.

Where cooked fruits are used for filling, it is well to bake the crusts separately. This is best accomplished by covering an inverted deep pie plate with crust, pricking, placing on tin sheet, and baking. Slip from plate and fill. For upper crust roll paste, and cut a little larger than plate, put on a tin sheet, prick and bake.

Clean all bedroom ware with a rag dipped in turpentine. This not only cleans but disinfects.

HOME GIRL FILLS HIGH PLACE

Career of sister in outside world no more noble than hers

"THE home girl." In its best sense there can be no sweeter name, and there is no limit to her possibilities.

When a girl has reached maturity and the enthusiasm of the social whirl or the exuberance of early life is past, and she has begun to think earnestly of her future, the question arises, what shall she do to find her real place in the world. So many girls find the home life dissatisfying. They consider it a hum-drum affair and the monotony of the daily routine irksome, and so they seek their interests elsewhere and lose themselves in the rush of another environment.

But what would become of hundreds of households were there not girls who are willing to sacrifice their own desires to the needs of others and become the presiding ones in their own homes? Theirs indeed is a labor of love. They do the things that are nearest at hand cheerfully, straighten out the tangle of a complicated household, and are the joy and comrade of father and brother. Often, it is true, the duties are a strain, and the many details that call for constant attention are harassing, but there is the never-ending compensation of knowing that the girl at home is filling a place which no one else can occupy, and the sweet knowledge that she is undertaking responsibilities for those who are dependent upon her.

Of course, there are those girls who prefer to stay within the protecting shelter of their home for their own ease and comfort, and do not ally themselves with any interests outside their very limited circle. This is apt to warp their development, and it generally leads to a rather selfish, self-absorbed existence, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

No matter how busy she is, or how much there is demanded of her, a girl can always spare time to do a service for others, either to give pleasure or comfort, and she will find her happiness grow in proportion to what she gives. There are few girls who are not able to keep up their own interests, even though they are devoting themselves to home duties, and it may prove an excellent training for their future and give them a splendid opportunity to display their executive ability in planning the day's work.

A woman with a career, a woman who has a work to do to which she is willing to devote her best thought and energy, is only to be respected and approved, but let it not be said that hers is a greater nor a nobler work than she who labors untriflingly and unheralded in that smaller world, her home.

NOVEL WAISTS

While the bulk of the waists being distributed for wearing with two-piece suits are either in suit shades or have a strong hint of suit coloring, the novelties now appearing show the brighter colors for dressy wear, says the Dry Goods Economist. Some of the shades shown in the latest displays are the flame color over white, royal purple combined with soft shades of green, and the ombre colorings in chiffon, showing gold, green, purple, red and blue topped off with white. Other high-class garments are worked out with gold tints, the lining being made of metallic cloth or brocade, overlaid with soft, gold-colored chiffon and trimmed with fringes, braids or embroidery showing threads of gold to match.

SOAP THE NAIL

A nail which is pushed through a thin cake of soap before trying to drive it into hard wood will go in quite readily, without danger of splitting the wood, says an exchange.

LOVELY RIBBONS

The new ribbons are alluringly beautiful. The blending of the soft colors of the velvet flowered pieces and the richness of the broadened effects make these lovely ribbons almost irresistible, says the Hartford Courant. Some of them are wide enough to make up into waists with the help of combining material.

WOOL TASSELS

Not only bands but queer-shaped ornaments, tassels, etc., made of crocheted wool are seen on the hats, says an exchange. One of the prettiest pieces of the wool work for which there is such a craze was of pure white with the tiniest imaginable gold thread crocheted with it.

TWO RIVALS

There seems to be great rivalry for first place in popularity between coral and jet, says the Hartford Courant. The jewelry show cases are full of both, which gives some idea of the vogue there is for the two.

CHOICE OF THE EVENING COAT

Where economy and convenience lie

A WORD about the selection of evening coats: It is economy to select dull colors in materials, for these do not have to be cleaned after every few times they are worn. This cleaning process is an expense even to the woman with a full purse, who lives in a city where cleaners do business in every block. To the woman of small means, light colors should not be considered.

Any woman who has not several dollars to spare each season for cleaning should not consider white, ecru, pale blue or gray.

It is well to remember, too, that it is always advisable to have pockets in evening coats—U-shaped pockets, wide enough to carry tickets, opera glasses and a scarf.

Another convenience an evening coat should have is a slit down the left side so that the hand can go through and hold up the skirt snugly and securely away

from the ground. Without this the woman has to hold up the end of the heavy coat as well as the train of the gown.

If the opening is at the back it separates the coat too much. Run the slit down the under arm seam, making it about five inches long and edge it with braid or stitch it by machine.

In choosing fabrics for these coats, says an exchange, if it is to be of rather a practical type, avoid velvets and satins, as they do not stand rubbing and crushing. An evening coat, after all, is rather roughly handled. It rubs against the seats of the motor or street car and the steps of all places, and unless one leaves it in the dressing room it is shipped down on the chair at any public place and is easily wrinkled.

Even the cloth ones must be pressed two or three times a season if one would have them appear fresh.

PRINTERS IN MOVE TO KEEP PRICES UP TO A HIGHER LEVEL

(Continued from page one)

In other parts of the country the printing organizations are instituting a campaign to correct a confusion of cost and selling rates existing everywhere in the trade, said to be due in a large measure to lack of systematic study, cooperation and a simplicity of process which enables any man to go into the printing business for himself without adequate financial education and business training.

More than 600 delegates from all parts of New England made up the largest cost congress ever held in this country. The morning session opened with Albert W. Finlay, of Boston, as temporary chairman. There was invocation by the Rev. R. Perry Bush.

Addresses of greeting by Attorney-General Swift for the commonwealth and Mayor Fitzgerald for the city followed. George S. Smith, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, also greeted the delegates, lauding the potentialities of New England and urging them to cultivate an unshaken confidence in her.

Following a response to these greetings by Benjamin P. Moulton of the Rhode Island state committee, these officers were elected: Chairman, A. W. Finlay; secretary, W. H. Perry of Lynn; treasurer, B. P. Moulton of Providence.

A luncheon was served to the delegates by the American Type Founders Company. The afternoon and evening session will be devoted to a discussion on the cost systems in the printing trade. Among those making addresses are A. C. Oswald, editor of the American Printer; Lewis A. Gandy, editor of Printers Art; F. S. Blanchard of Worcester and Wilson H. Lee of New Haven.

J. Stearns Cushing, a member of the Governor's council, and the newly elected president of the United Typothetae of America, said:

"We are making a long stride in the right direction if we can impress you with the necessity of looking carefully into your business details to ascertain why you are not as prosperous as the capital, time, and effort you are investing should make you, and we offer you the testimony of some hundreds of printing establishments which have already installed the U. T. A. cost finding system, and who are enthusiastic in its praise because of the valuable results in increased receipts and lessened expenses which it has already brought them."

"It is not necessarily the purpose of cost finding congresses and other organizations for uplifting the printing business to raise prices all along the line but rather for investigation of the elements of cost to make each job bear the burden that belongs to it."

"We all know that there is not a printer in this country, whether he is a member of the U. T. A. or not, who has not been directly or indirectly benefited by the existence of that organization. Just as it is necessary to good government that there be two or more great political parties, so it is necessary, as an offset to possible unreasonable demands of labor organizations, that there be an employers' organization to meet them."

"The unions generally prefer that

there be employers' organizations in their respective trades, because they can more easily settle matters in dispute through organization than through individual effort."

CANDIDATES FILE SUMS EXPENDED IN RUNNING FOR OFFICE

There have been no violations of the provision of the corrupt practices act applying to sums of money which may be expended by candidates for office, so far as can be judged by the returns filed with the secretary of state by candidates at the state primaries, it was said today at the secretary's office.

It was explained that while the general supposition has been that a candidate could not spend over \$5000 to secure his nomination this prohibition applies only to contributions to political committees. There is no limit set in the law as to how much a candidate can spend for "personal expenses."

While Speaker Joseph Walker filed returns of expenses totaling \$8,839.88 his contributions to the political committee which was in charge of his campaign amounted to but \$4629.62. The balance came under the head of personal expenses.

Representative Norman H. White's total expenses were given as \$7778.22. The names of about a dozen persons and firms to whom this amount was given were published but no classification was made as to what were and what were not personal expenses.

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham returns that his expenditures amounted to \$2500, which amount was given in two instalments of \$1000 and \$1500 to the Frothingham campaign committee.

Although the time for filing returns of campaign expenses expired at the primaries closed at 5 p. m. Monday no return had been made for Governor Foss up to 10 a. m. today.

The returns of other candidates for office are as follows:

Robert Luce, candidate for Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, \$39.33.

Frank J. Donahue, candidate for Democratic nomination for secretary of state, \$24.54.

George W. Anderson, candidate for Democratic nomination for attorney-general, \$232.32.

James P. Timilty, candidate for Democratic nomination for senator, seventh Suffolk district, \$260.80.

Charles B. Strecker, Brookline, candidate for Democratic nomination for auditor, nothing.

James M. Swift, Fall River, candidate for Republican nomination for attorney-general, nothing.

Alfred H. Evans, candidate for Prohibition nomination for secretary of state, nothing.

Dennis McGoff, candidate for Socialist-Labor nomination for Governor, 4 cents.

Thomas L. Hiseen, Springfield, candidate for Democratic nomination for Governor, \$13.

OFFER TO CAPTURE GENERAL ZAPATA

MEXICO CITY—Two followers of the revolutionary leader, Emiliano Zapata, who has been committing depredations in Morelos and Puebla have offered to capture their chief and deliver him to the federalists, according to a news despatch from Cuautla Morelos.

A band of Zapatists 500 strong has taken the town of Mopantla Puebla, burned the railroad station and destroyed the long railroad bridge north of the town. Troops will probably be sent to the relief of the town.

CLARK OR WILSON SAYS VARDAMAN

GREENSBORO, N. C.—James K. Vardaman, senator-elect of Mississippi, said Monday that the Democracy's choice in 1912 would be Clark or Wilson, and with either at the helm victory would be easy.

Though an admirer of Senator La Follette the Mississippian thinks there is no question but President Taft will again be the nominee of the Republican party.

ADVOCATE BOARD EDITORS

At a meeting of the Harvard Advocate board Monday night the following were elected: H. R. Peterson '13, of Barnstable, Mass., and W. M. E. Whitehead '13, of Baltimore, Md., as literary editors; and S. Fairbanks '13, of Milton, Mass., R. M. Nelson '13, of St. Paul, Minn., and W. R. Taggart, Jr., '13, of New York, as business editors.

LYNN Y. M. C. A. TO DINE

LYNN, Mass.—Horace H. Atherton, Jr., assistant postmaster, will preside at the Y. M. C. A. dinner tomorrow evening. Among the guests will be Paul Withington, one of the athletes at Harvard, and Melvin M. Johnson, a Boston attorney.

ITALIAN STEAMER IN FROM SPAIN

Filled with iron pyrites the Italian steamship Luigi Ciampa reached port this afternoon after a favorable passage from Huelva, Spain. It is said that the vessel will take out, on her return trip to Italy, coal to be consumed on the Italian battleships.

MORE POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

WASHINGTON—Postal savings banks have been ordered established in northern and western Massachusetts, to begin business Nov. 21.

DEMOCRATS EXPECT \$10,000 CONTRIBUTION TO CAMPAIGN FUND

There is joy in the Democratic camp because of bright prospects of liberal campaign donations within the next few days. "Already the small contributions have commenced to be registered but the big ones that will really count and which have been the hardest to get a line on are finally on the way, according to George M. Harlow, who is keeping his hand on the steering gear."

"The prospects for a large sum this week are exceedingly bright," said Mr. Harlow this morning. "We are already getting some fine donations from sources which hitherto were closed to the Democratic campaign committee, and there are more coming."

A \$10,000 contribution from three persons is the report at headquarters of the state committee but every one is quiet concerning the sources from which this sum is coming and it is understood it is conditional on the contribution of one man. The story current is to the effect the state committee has a promise of two \$2500 donations if one man for many years very prominent in the Democratic party but lately rather obscure, can be induced to send in his check for \$5000.

As yet he has not been convinced that he should contribute to any such extent.

Governor Foss completes his Berkshire county tour tonight and will leave North Adams at midnight for Boston in order to be here Wednesday when the council meets.

He will leave Wednesday afternoon for Springfield, where he will join the other campaigners who will have journeyed there from North Adams, and a thorough canvass of Hampden and Hampshire counties will be made during the remaining days of the week.

It is expected that the Governor and David I. Walsh will be confronted with the Farr Alpaca Company controversy at Holyoke, where the mills are located.

Mr. Metcalf has again made an offer of \$5000 to be given to a charitable institution if he cannot prove the statements made by Mr. Walsh are incorrect, providing the Democratic campaigners will admit at their Holyoke rally that they have been mistaken in the selection of their figures regarding the dividends of the Farr mills.

The members of the state ticket, headed by the Governor, are journeying through northern Berkshire county today, holding many rallies. Thomas F. Cassidy of Adams, candidate for lieutenant-governor last year, joined the speakers at Pittsfield Monday evening.

In his speeches Monday the Governor declared that Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham had become the mouthpiece for the United Shoe Machinery Company and that his attitude on this question was bound to mean votes for the Democrats. Governor Foss jubilantly forecasted his own election by a majority twice as large as that of a year ago.

Mayor Fitzgerald was the principal Democratic speaker in the eastern section of the state Monday evening. More than 400 people waited until nearly 11 o'clock for him to appear at Brockton, he having spoken previously in Taunton and North Easton. He was given a great reception and spoke until 11:30 o'clock.

Walter H. Langshaw, president of the Dartmouth Mills of New Bedford, has declared himself for Governor Foss in a statement made public in a New Bedford publication.

BUSINESS GROWS IN TEXAS BANKS

AUSTIN, Tex.—The quarterly report of the state banking commissioner for the period ending Aug. 31 was made public recently and shows that on that date there were 679 state banks and trust companies doing business in Texas.

They have a combined capital of \$23,310,500. Their surplus and undivided profits on Aug. 31 were \$6,421,650, an increase of \$1,880,383 for the quarter. Loans and discounts increased in the same period \$4,062,161. Overdrafts increased \$915.27.

On Sept. 10, total individual deposits subject to check were \$44,050,496. Time certificates of deposit \$5,338,808 and demand certificates of deposit \$529,965.

EASTERN STAR TO PLAY DRAMA

STONEHAM, Mass.—Under the auspices of Crescent chapter No. 44, Order of the Eastern Star, the comedy-drama, "Ferguson of Troy," will be staged in the armory of company H, sixth regiment, this evening. The cast will include the following members of the chapter: George C. Graham as Walter Hawley, Earl R. Lombard as Tom Ferguson, George A. Packard as Charlie Marshall, Chauncey M. Butler as Lionel Fairfield, Ernest L. Clark as Mike Murphy, Mrs. Mabelle P. Counce as Ellen Hawley, Florence H. Graham as Belinda Ferguson, A. Hazel Price as Suzette Hawley and Helen M. Downer as Johanna Mulrooney.

COPPER COMPANIES APPEAL

WASHINGTON—An appeal to the commerce court was taken on Monday by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and the Boston & Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company from an order of the interstate commerce commission refusing \$18,286 reparation for alleged freight overcharges on coke between the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields and Chicago.

REPUBLICAN TOURISTS ADDRESS UNITED SHOE BEVERLY EMPLOYEES

(Continued from page one)

were Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry, Speaker Joseph Walker and Senator Arthur S. Adams of Marblehead. Senator Adams and Speaker Walker were warmly received, and the remarks of the latter were heartily applauded at the close.

John Hays Hammond and family in their automobile accompanied the campaign speakers to Beverly from Cape Ann, but left the shoe machinery plant before the speaking began.

Miss Margaret Foley, the orator of the little suffragist band, standing on the rear seat of her automobile, held the attention of the audience for 15 minutes. She spoke in a clear strong voice which easily reached to the topmost tier of windows of the factory, which were filled with spectators.

Miss Foley argued that government was only housekeeping on a large scale and that women have proved themselves capable of holding public office. The 9,000,000 working women of the United States, she said, and the large body of women taxpayers should not be denied the privilege of formulating laws for their government.

Many active local politicians were present at the rally. Among them were Joseph Peterson, former mayor of Salem; Clifford B. Bray, chairman of the Beverly Republican city committee; Senator Tolman of Gloucester, Representatives Fogg of Newburyport, Saltonstall and McDonald of Beverly, Norwood of Hamilton, Elwell of Rockport and Knowles of Gloucester, Clarence Cavanaugh of Gloucester, Republican candidate for the House, and W. W. Lufkin, secretary to Congressman Gardner.

Chairman Bray was the presiding officer. He first introduced Secretary Langtry, who reviewed the investigations of the state departments by Governor Foss' experts. Their failure to find mismanagement or corruption, he said, reflected credit to the Republican party.

Shortly after 10 a. m. a rally was held by the campaigners in Postoffice square, Gloucester, attended by 300 voters. At the close of the rally Mr. Frothingham was given a round of hearty cheers.

In Rockport earlier in the morning nearly 200 listened to the remarks of the speakers. At Magnolia only about a dozen persons gathered for the rally and it was called off.

What was considered by the campaigners one of the most successful days' work they have put in during the more than a fortnight of touring the state ended at Marblehead about 6 p. m. Monday. Though the regular campaign work of the day was finished the speakers did not end their efforts for the day but sped to Winthrop where they spoke at a supplementary rally in that town, later going to Chelsea and Winchester for similar meetings.

Prior to the rally in Wadsworth hall, Winthrop, a torch-light parade of Republican voters covered the important streets of the town. It was estimated that about 500 persons were attracted to the rally. Mr. Frothingham received an ovation when he arrived. He confined his remarks chiefly to the tariff.

Alexander McGregor of Malden, Republican candidate for the executive council; William M. Robinson of Chelsea, candidate for the Senate from the first Suffolk district, and Representative Alfred Tewksbury of Winthrop, candidate for reelection, were the other speakers at the Winthrop rally.

At the Chelsea rally which was held in G. A. R. hall Congressman Charles F. Scott of Kansas and Congressman Ernest W. Robert of Chelsea joined Mr. Frothingham in providing the oratorical feast. This was the first a chance of the Kansan in the state campaign and it marked the beginning of the flow of "foreign" political wisdom which the Republican state committee has turned on for the rest of the campaign.

Rallies Scheduled

Supplementary Republican rallies scheduled for today with the speakers for each follow:

Arlington, town hall—Congressman Foster, Walker, Frothingham, Foxboro, town hall—Luce, Congressman Weeks, C. H. Pearson, William E. Weeks.

Woburn, music hall—Frothingham, Walker, Guy Ham.

South Framingham, Odd Fellows hall—J. Mitchell Galvin, F. J. Daggett, J. F. Cavanaugh.

Wrentham, town hall—Congressman Weeks, Luce, William S. Kinney, C. H. Pearson.

Franklin, opera house—Congressman Weeks, E. M. Sullivan, C. H. Pearson, Luce.

G. F. BROOKS A CANDIDATE

WORCESTER, Mass.—George F. Brooks, president of the board of aldermen and treasurer of the Harrington & Richardson Arms Company, announced his candidacy today for the Republican nomination for mayor.

ARLINGTON WOMEN HEAR SCHOOL HEAD

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The opening event in the entertainment program of the Arlington Woman's Aid Association is being held this afternoon in Associates hall. Mrs. True Worthy White, the president, is presiding.

John F. Scully, superintendent of schools, is to address the meeting on "Human Misfits."

Stifling Invention!

MR. ANDERSON says that "progress in Shoe Machinery has practically been stopped" by the United Shoe Machinery Company. Read how it has been done:

1. The Company has spent all the way from \$250,000 to \$750,000 in experiment and development of new machines every year since it was formed.

2. IT HAS MADE WORKABLE OVER ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT NEW MACHINES, some of which perform operations formerly performed by hand and all of which are far better than those formerly in use. Taken in connection with reduction in royalties, shoe manufacturers by their use effect a saving of nearly 9 cents in the cost of making a pair of Goodyear Welt Shoes.

3. A GREATER NUMBER OF PRACTICAL PATENTS IN SHOE MACHINERY HAVE BEEN MADE EFFECTIVE IN THE PAST TWELVE YEARS THAN IN ANY OTHER PERIOD OF EQUAL LENGTH SINCE SHOE-MAKING BEGAN.

4. One machine alone cost the Company years of time and over \$1,000,000 in money before it would work. It could not be in the shoe factories of Massachusetts today if it had been left to an individual inventor to make it go.

5. THIRTY-FIVE OF THESE NEW MACHINES are in actual operation this week in the Model Shoe Factory at the New England Fair.

6. Mr. Anderson can find them there. He will find over each machine a large, plainly printed card telling on just what terms EVERY shoe manufacturer can use it, and he can take home a little book to read giving in detail the name of each machine in this exhibit and the terms on which it is sold or leased.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.—Louis A. Coolidge, Treas.

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

NEW YORK—One of the oldest and largest Christian societies for girls in the world, the Girls Friendly Society, opened its twenty-fifth annual meeting in this city Monday. Bishop Courtney of St. James church conducted meditation preparatory to the Lord's Supper to be observed in Calvary church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, this morning. Sessions of the convention will be held in St. George's Memorial house, save that next Thursday evening in the cathedral of St. John the Divine will occur the annual service, with the Rev. John Mockridge of Trinity chapel as preacher.

WANTS MILFORD GRANITE USED

MILFORD, Mass.—Word has been received here that Congressman Weeks has wired the United States treasury department to have further construction work on Milford's new postoffice building delayed until he can make an effort to get \$10,000 more appropriated by Congress so that the building may be of local granite.

It has been learned from Washington that the use of limestone instead of Milford granite was determined on because the cost of the former came within the appropriation. All the work done so far has been to remove top soil.

CHICAGOANS PLAN NEW COAL ROAD

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Chicago men recently incorporated the Terre Haute & Ohio River Railroad Company, with a capital of \$100,000.

The proposed line starts in Clark county and ends in Hardin county, passing Harrisburg and other coal regions.

The incorporators and first board of directors are Philip L. Casford, George Von Reinolds, Edward W. Powell, Herbert S. Miller and William Barret Fitzgerald.

OFFICERS NAMED AT GIRLS' SCHOOL

The Girls' Latin school senior class has elected the following officers: President, Ruth Whitmore; vice-president, Esther Brooks; secretary-treasurer, Anna Dolan. The German Club of the school has elected these officers: President, Esther Brooks; secretary, Mary Richardson.

HEADS VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION

PANAMA—Dr. Rivas Vasquez, who was a member of the deposed Castro government, says that he has obtained \$200,000 in the United States for a revolution against President Gomez in Venezuela. He leaves today for Trinidad, bound for Venezuela.

ARLINGTON SOCIAL UNION TO MEET

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The opening meeting of the Young Men's Social Union of the First Baptist church will be held this evening in the social rooms of the church. Howard L. Cross, the president, will preside.

OVER-EXPANSION IN TRADE ABROAD

NEW YORK—William Guggenheim, president of the International Steam Pump Company, has just returned after a sojourn of four months abroad. He said: "Financial conditions in Europe are in a complicated condition, due to over expansion of trade, particularly in Germany and Austria. The financial difficulties were somewhat overshadowed by the moment by the Morocco incident, but both the financial and political conditions abroad have improved considerably of late."

"Considerable American money seems to be seeking investment abroad, due to the fact that the margin of profits seems to be greater there than in America. Capital is a peculiar dog and generally seeks the bone with the most meat on it."

PREPARE REPORT ON WATERTOWN

WASHINGTON—General Crozier, chief of ordnance, has returned from northern ordnance manufacturing establishments, including the Watertown, Mass., arsenal, where the installation of an expert system of management has deeply agitated labor circles. General Crozier met by appointment at the Watertown arsenal, the special committee of the House of Representatives, headed by Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania.

An inquiry was conducted, 1000 pages of testimony being taken from various employees, shop foremen and representatives of labor organization. The report must be made to Congress before Dec. 12.

M'CALL AND HINDS TO BE SPEAKERS

Congressman Samuel W. McCall and Asher C. Hinds, Robert Luce and Senator Harry N. Stearns are scheduled to speak at the annual banquet of the Cambridge Republican Club which will be held next Monday evening in Trade Association hall, in that city.

STOCKING STREAMS WITH TROUT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—State game warden this week are placing thousands of fingerling trout in the streams in this part of the state. More than 50,000 already have been put in the brooks and within the next two weeks 20,000 more will be placed. There is on the way to Springfield 20,000 rainbow trout for the Westfield river and other streams in western Massachusetts.

NEW HAVEN DIRECTORS TO MEET

Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad will leave Boston on a special train from the South station tomorrow at 8 a. m., and New York at 9:50 a. m., to attend a meeting of the board at the general office at New Haven at 11:30 a. m. The meeting was called by President Mellen.

SMITH GIRL WINS PRIZE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Elizabeth Carpenter of Castine, Me., a freshman at Smith College, was awarded today the \$200 prize for the best entrance examination.

WOULD ABROGATE RUSSIAN TREATY

NEW YORK—Plans for a nation-wide agitation for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with Russia because of that country's refusal to honor without discrimination the passports issued by the United States were formulated Monday at a meeting of the executive committee of the National Citizens committee, of which William G. McAdoo is chairman.

The first of a series of mass meetings to be held in every large city of the United States will be held at Carnegie hall on Dec. 6, when congressmen, senators, and business men of the country will speak on the passport question.

TRAVEL

West Indies
Five Delightful Cruises
TO THE
WEST INDIES
PANAMA CANAL
VENEZUELA AND
BERMUDA
Leaving New York by the fastest Twin-Screw Steamers

S. S. Moltke (12,500 tons.) Jan. 28, Feb. 15 and 24, 1912.
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KAISER Sails Tues- day, Oct. 31 10 A. M.
WILHELM II

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

TO LONDON, PARIS, BREMER
Express sailings TUESDAYS, 10 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II. Oct. 31
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Twin-Screw sailings THURSDAY, 10 A. M.

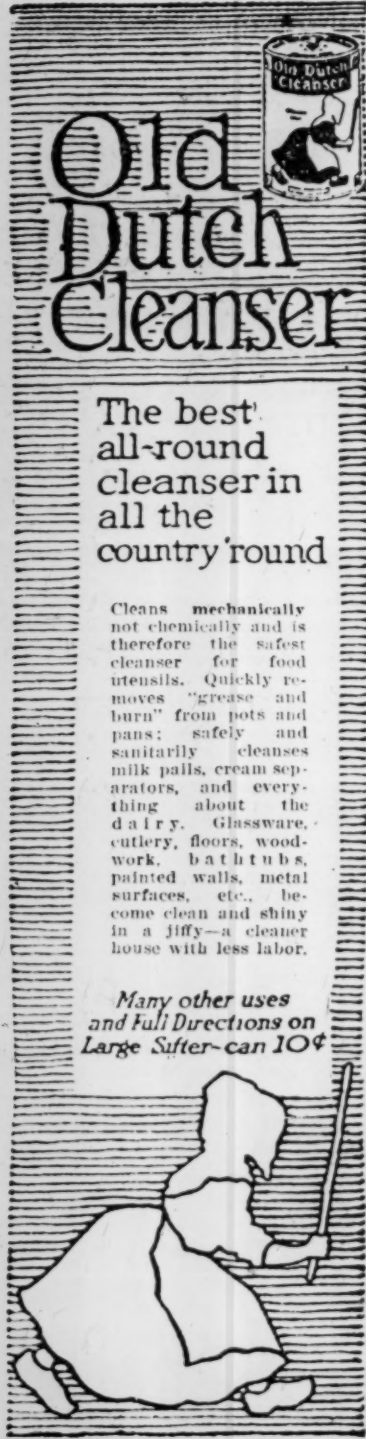
Friedrich der Grosse (Bremer direct) Oct. 26
Grosser Kurfurst Oct. 29
TO GIBRALTAR, ALGIER, NAPLES AND GENOA
Sailings SATURDAY, 11 A. M.
Princess Irene (Quits Algiers) Nov. 18
Berlin (new) Dec. 9
Baltimore—Bremer direct Wednesdays
One Class (11) Cabin Steamer
Independent Around-the-World Trips, \$618
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CYMBR Oct 31—4 P. M. ARABIC, Nov. 7
Boston-Alexandria-Mediterranean
Canopic, Nov. 11, 1911. M. Romanic, Nov. 25

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One Class Cabin Service (11)
Rate to Liverpool, \$50.
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Many other uses and full Directions on Large Sifter-can 10¢

PURITANS WANTED FREEDOM

"Notes on Freedom of Conscience" Show They Sought Their Own Religious Independence, Not Others

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

On March 19, 1627, O. S., the Council for New England made a grant establishing the Massachusetts bay colony. The documentary evidence of this grant apparently is no longer in existence. "After the Royal Charter the grant from the Council apparently was regarded as of little consequence, and it has not been preserved, except in citations from it contained in the charter." (Memorial History of Boston, vol. I, p. 94.) In the Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, 1571-1699, is a memorandum as follows: "[March 19.] 42. Recital of King James' grant of New England, dated Nov. 3, 1620, to the Council established at Plymouth, and of their deed of March 19, 1628, bargaining and selling all their jurisdictions, rights and privileges to the Massachusetts Bay, 'containing the bounds of the Massachusetts patent, wherein is Boston in New England.'"

This grant was a conveyance of land and nothing more, as the reader may see for himself by reading the charter wherein is recited the grant or patent. There are no political powers conferred, because the grantor, the New England Company, could give none. It therefore became necessary for those that were interested in going to Massachusetts and settling there to obtain a royal charter, and such a charter passed the seals on March 4, 1628 [9]. This instrument is discussed at length in Winsor's "Critical and Narrative History," in Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts," in the "Memorial History of Boston," and in a paper by the Hon. Joel Parker in the "Early History of Massachusetts." The actual document is transcribed in Hazard's "State Papers," in Poore's "Charters and Constitutions" and may be found in a convenient form in Vol. I, No. 7, of the Old South Leaflets.

As we have said, there have been held two views of this charter's legal content, one that it incorporated and approved under the great seal a trading company, the other that not only did it do that, but gave the members of that company law-making and political powers of self-government in New England. We are to remember that the great majority of those actively interested in the Massachusetts Bay Company intended to go to the Massachusetts territory and there take up an abode. When men have taken a permanent abode in a far country and unsettled, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they wish to continue the practice of their religion as they wished it in the old country, and the religion of the Massachusetts settlers was that of the reformed faith. As Judge Parker points out in his paper, "If they could make no law which provided for a different form of worship than that which was established in England—if they must establish that with all its concomitants, they would hardly have crossed the Atlantic for the privilege of voluntarily subjugating themselves by their own acts to the pains and penalties and violation of conscience to which the acts of others would have subjected them if they had remained." ("Charter and Religious Legislation of Massachusetts," p. 357.) The same writer points out in an earlier passage, pages 361-2, that Charles I., who granted the charter, must have been perfectly well aware of the religious and political character of the "proposed emigrants, and might well have considered that it was quite immaterial what powers were given to the grantees, to be exercised on the other side of the Atlantic, if thereby England would be rid of a class of people imbued with notions of republican freedom, and likely to be very troublesome as nonconformists, if they remained there." All over England it was perfectly well known what were the religious and political traits of the Puritans and of their number there that sought to go to New England. In the "Calendar of State Papers" to which we have referred, there is noted under "1634 (?) "A Proper Ballad, called the Summons to New England, to the tune of the Tunesman's Cap," beginning with these lines:

"Let all the Puritanian Sect,
I mean the counterfeit Elect."

If a lallad sung among the common people could thus describe the New Englanders five years after Massachusetts got a charter, it is not to be supposed that those in authority were not acquainted with the opinions and convictions of those that obtained the charter at the date when it passed the seals. In 1635 the Council for New England, the grantor body from whom the Massachusetts company had conveyance, gave at the Earl of Carlisle's chamber in Whitehall its reasons for resigning its patent. Among other things recited of Massachusetts, we see that "The first foundation was thus rent in pieces, and new laws, new conceits of matters of religion, and forms of ecclesiastical and temporal government framed." ("Calendar of State Papers," 1574-1699; Colonial, April 25, 1635.) If this memorandum does not show pretty good reasons for supposing that the New England Council knew what their grantees were like, at least it shows that those grantees set about doing very soon after they had obtained both grant and charter. It is not advanced that the Massachusetts settlers proposed to establish freedom of worship in the new country, but that they sought to obtain a charter under the terms of which they might be free to worship as their conscience bade them. They had yet to learn that they must be as tender of others' consciences as of their own. Judge Parker's contention was that under the charter of March 4, 1628-9, powers were conferred on the Massachusetts colony to govern themselves and to regulate worship in such a

way that the hierarchy of the established church in England could not interfere.

They wished to have religious independence and from this came political independence. In the words of Lord Morley, "Independence was the grand root from which the colonies had sprung. It was their most ancient tradition. The Puritans, out of whose loins the chiefs of the rebellious colonists had come, began by throwing off the yoke of authority, whether it was embodied in the traditions of an invisible and eternal church, or in the less mystic form of a dignified

hierarchy." (Edmund Burke, "A Historical Study," page 127.) The Crown itself, in speaking of the charter said, "And since the principle and foundation of that charter was and is the freedom of liberty of conscience." (Letter of King Charles II. to the Massachusetts, September 9th, 1661, Hutchinson, "Collection of Papers," p. 377.) To be sure, these words are prefatory to an injunction that the Massachusetts authorities allow the use of the book of common prayer of the established church, but this is as it should be. Those that claim freedom of conscience must grant it. It is in ac-

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cordance with this rule, that the constitutional law of the United States will never permit any interference with matters of faith and their proper observance. The faiths that have been welcomed to the protection of the law of the United States can never deserve that protection save by a scrupulous respect for the rules of that freedom which they enjoy.

The charter declared that the persons named in it and "all such others as shall hereafter be admitted and made free, of the colony" should be known by the name of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. It gave to the Governor, assistants and freemen a grant of power to "make laws and Ordinances for the Good and Welfare of said Company, and for the Government and ordering of the said Land and Plantations, and the People inhabiting and to inhabit the same, as to them from time to time shalbe thought meete, soe as such Laws and Ordinances be not contrarie or repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of this our Realme of England." In another portion of the charter after a grant of powers to establish regulations and modes of government, there is a concluding clause wherein power is granted as follows: "and for the directing, ruling and disposing of all other matters and things, whereby our said people, inhabitants there, may be so religiously, peaceably and civilly governed as their good life and orderly conversation may win and incite the natives of the country to the knowledge and obedience of the only true God and Saviour of mankind, and the Christian faith, which, in our royal intention and the adventurer's free profession, is the principal end of this plantation."

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The motive power department of the Boston & Albany road is installing at Beacon park round-house a 100 foot steam turntable equipped with concrete well and steel base.

The private car Wayfarer occupied by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and party will pass through Boston tonight en route from Newport, R. I. to Raquette Lake, N. Y., via the New York Central lines.

The New Haven road's private train between Boston and Buzzards Bay, known as the "Dude," made its last trip for the season into the South station today.

The Boston & Albany road will move the Harry Lauder Company's special train from Worcester to Springfield this evening on a fast special schedule.

MUSIC NOTES

All the Russian attractions that toured America last season have been combined into one company, and in the interests of artistic economy and of public convenience they will present their American program this season on a cooperative scheme. Mikail Mordkin appears at the Boston opera house this week with his company of pantomime dancers, and a Russian plectral orchestra which is finding favor with a musical world for two centuries dominated by the violin appears there for the first time.

Associated with Mr. Mordkin will be dancers like Lydia Lopoukhova, Julia Sedova and Alexander Volinine. The Boston program will contain not only the numbers of last year, but many new ones arranged by Mr. Mordkin. The Russian Balalaika orchestra will take part in the entertainment on Wednesday and Friday evenings, together with a grand opera quartet composed of singers from the Imperial opera houses of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

ROOSEVELT KIN IS NOMINATED

UTICA, N. Y.—Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Theodore Roosevelt, was nominated for assemblyman by the Herkimer county Republican convention, which reconvened here Monday afternoon by order of Justice Morrell of the supreme court.

William Watts of Little Falls was named as county treasurer. These nominations supersede those of Charles L. Fellows for assemblyman and Frank Senior for treasurer, made Sept. 30 at a convention controlled by the Republican organization, when certain Robinson delegates were ousted. The progressives were in complete control Monday, the regulars refusing to take any part in the proceedings.

FIRST AMERICAN COLOR PICTURES

NEW YORK—Moving pictures in color, said to be the first ever taken in America, are a feature of the fourteenth annual business show which was opened Monday afternoon in Madison square garden.

An international typewriter championship contest is set for tonight and Thursday night. Such a contest has been held annually for the last four years, and for three of the years has been won by Miss Rose L. Fritz. Last year, however, H. C. Blaisdell won the \$1000 silver trophy and the championship record at 109 words a minute. Mr. Blaisdell and Miss Fritz will be in the contest this year.

SENIORS FOR STUDENT COUNCIL

Harvard seniors elected these nine members of the class Monday as its representatives on the student council: G. H. Balch of Laramie, Wyo.; T. J. Campbell of Gardner, R. F. Dunham of Clinton, H. L. Gaddis of McCune, Kan.; F. C. Gray of Chestnut Hill, H. L. Groves of Coudersport, Pa.; F. D. Huntington of Lexington and R. Lowell and D. P. Ranney of Boston.

MOTHERS CLUB OF MEDFORD HAS PLANS FOR WORK

Much work this season is planned by the Medford Mothers Club, which will hold its first meeting Nov. 14, with a discussion of current events by prominent speakers. Meetings will be held each month until June.

At the meeting Dec. 12 ideas for Christmas are to be discussed and the hostesses will be Mrs. R. O. Littlefield, Mrs. W. A. Farr, Mrs. F. A. Landers, Mrs. Fred R. Charnock and Mrs. A. C. Green. At the meeting Jan. 9 a civic program is arranged, with speakers upon local topics. The hostesses of the meeting will be Mrs. A. C. Sproul, Mrs. L. E. Fosgate, Mrs. E. B. Wildes, Mrs. F. W. Sleeper and Mrs. H. A. Wright.

A public meeting is to be held Feb. 13 with local speakers and the hostesses will be Mrs. G. S. Harvender, Mrs. H. H. Crowell, Mrs. E. B. Carty, Mrs. C. W. Coburn, Mrs. W. E. Ballson, Mrs. H. H. Frost, Mrs. C. C. Meloon and Mrs. E. A. Robie.

Following this meeting the annual musicale will be held on March 12, when the hostesses will be Mrs. Seth B. Wetherbee, Mrs. R. S. Dow, Mrs. S. S. White, Mrs. E. Jones and Mrs. A. F. Shulter.

The April 9 meeting will be devoted to a study of the work of Eugene Field and the May 14 meeting will be devoted to civic improvement. At the final meeting, June 11, a review of the history of Medford will be given. The hostesses of this meeting will be Mrs. G. E. Tisdale, Mrs. C. A. Foss, Mrs. G. E. Jackson, Mrs. A. N. Libbey and Mrs. F. A. Herbert.

The new officers of the club are: president, Mrs. Herbert H. Crowell; vice presidents, Mrs. Carl A. Foss, Mrs. R. S. Dow; secretary, Mrs. William A. Farr; treasurer, Mrs. Augustus C. Sproul; directors, Mrs. Fred W. Sleeper, Mrs. George S. Harvender; auditor, Mrs. Leo E. Fosgate.

M'NAMARA SIDE LOSES ONE POINT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Judge Bordwell, presiding at the trial of James B. McNamara, on charge of blowing up the Los Angeles Times building, rules that the holding of an opinion as to the cause of the Times explosion, which was formed from reading newspapers and which would require evidence to remove, is not in itself sufficient to disqualify a juror.

"As long as a juror says his opinion does not go to the guilt or innocence of the defendant," the court said, "and he declares such opinion does not bias him in reaching a verdict the court has no discretion but to hold him qualified under the code."

The defense held that under its contention that the Times explosion was caused by gas, a man ought to believe that theory or none at all to be an impartial juror, and after the court had announced its ruling, McNamara's counsel still argued earnestly against it.

WASHINGTON—Motion pictures portraying the arrest of the McNamara brothers in Indianapolis last April; scenes in the courtroom and of their prison life have been prepared by the American Federation of Labor and are now on exhibition in Ohio. They will be taken to many eastern cities.

PRESIDENT ASSERTS AGAIN SHERMAN LAW IS TO BE ENFORCED

ABERDEEN, S. D.—In a speech before the Aberdeen Commercial Club last night President Taft denied the charge that he made the supreme court appointments with the idea that the court was to render the Sherman anti-trust law ineffective, and declared anew his intention of having that law enforced to the letter.

Republican regulars and insurgents of South Dakota joined forces to make President Taft's last day in the state a pleasant one. The insurgents however did not hesitate to declare that if Mr. Taft got any delegates at all from South Dakota he "would have to fight mighty hard for them."

During the run from Pierre to Aberdeen, with a score of stops, the President discussed many subjects. His principal tariff speech was delivered at Huron. He again condemned the wool schedule in the Payne-Aldrich act and promised a reduction in many of its items.

"I have been a great deal criticized for exercising the veto power," he said. "It is said that it is a royal prerogative, and that in doing so I acted the part of George III."

"Well, I don't think George III. exercised the veto power very much. I doubt if he exercised it as much as I have, and certainly the present King of England would not exercise it, because it would not be a safe thing to do for England's King, but we have a different system here."

The President enters Minnesota today, where the contest between the insurgents and the regulars waxed warm. He will be in the midst of that fight on Wednesday, and on Thursday he will go into Wisconsin, the home of Senator La Follette.

EPISCOPAL MINISTERS TO MEET

LOWELL, Mass.—Many Episcopal clergymen are expected to attend the annual meeting of the eastern convocation of Episcopal ministers to take place Oct. 29 in St. Annes church, this city. The Rev. Frederick C. Lauderburn, vicar of St. Stephens church, Boston, is announced to preach the sermon. The delegates will visit the Lowell Textile school.

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If You Are Interested Read What Was Done —BY— Syracuse New York

How One Man Aroused This City to Its Own Need Will Be

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In Ten Bi-Weekly Tuesday Articles BEGINNING

Tues., Oct. 31

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Cambridge Adding Machine Co., 179 Summer St., Boston.
Cambridge Adding Machine Co., 179 Summer St., Boston.

ADDRESSING IMITATION TYPE-WRITER LETTERS AND HAND-DISTRIBUTING

The Boston Mailing Co., 394 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

"ALLSTEEL" OFFICE FURNITURE

The General Fireproofing Co., 101 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

BOOKBINDERS

Bedley & Hodge, 229 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

CLOAKS, SUITS AND SKIRTS

Levi, Kaplan & Davis, 51-53 University Place, New York.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE

W. B. Badger & Co., 162 Portland St., Boston.

ELECTROTYPES

Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

FERTILIZERS

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Va.

ENGRAVED CALLING CARDS AND WEDDING INVITATIONS

The Bell Book & Stationery Co., Inc., 914 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING

Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

ENGRAVING (STEEL AND COPPER PLATE)

McKenzie Engraving Co., 155 Franklin St., Boston.

FLOORING (Car Lots Only)

Jones Hardware Co., Boston, Mass. 32 Broad St., Gardner I. Jones, Treas.

GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHERS' SUPPLIES

Harrison Supply Co., 2-7 Dorchester Ave., Boston.

HARDWARE, TOOLS & CUTLERY

A. J. Wilkinson & Co., 284 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HEATING (STEAM & HOT WATER)

Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

Hackley & Woods, 22 Albany St., Boston, Mass.

LOOSE LEAF AND MANIFOLD BOOKS

A. E. Martell Co., 159 Devonshire St., Boston.

MAILING MACHINERY

The Nielsen Mailing Machinery Co., Erie, Pa.

MATTRESSES, COUCHES, BED SPRINGS & BEDDING

Fort Pitt Bedding Co., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.

MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE

Lapworth Webbing Co., 443 Summer St., Boston, Mass., manufacturers of superior elastic webbing for hose and corset supports.

PAPER DEALERS

Andrews-Hurr Paper Co., 25 India St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)

Hay State Paper Co., 227-235 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

The Arnold Roberts Co., 139 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS

Hillgreen, Lane & Co., Alliance, Ohio.

POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING

Clothern Co., 31 Battery March St., Boston.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS

Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.

WOOL

F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES

Dorton W. Mudge & Co., 1027-1028 So. Michigan boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CASTINGS

George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

WHOLESALE FRUITS AND PRODUCE

Hilger & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

WOODEN BOXES & CORRUGATED PAPER PRODUCTS

George O. Page Box Co., 1-13 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass.

NEWS BRIEFS

DATE SET FOR ROAD DEDICATION

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The dedication of the central route as the official cross-state highway will be held on Oct. 27 and 28. This was decided in a joint meeting of the state highway commission and the Central Route Association.

OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS MERGE

SHAWNEE, Ok.—Carey College of Oklahoma City has been merged with Oklahoma Baptist University of Shawnee. The entire student body remaining, 26 in all, came here recently and entered the university.

CONDUCTORS TO GIVE BONDS

WICHITA, Kan.—All Missouri Pacific conductors are to be bonded. There are 70 freight and 20 passenger conductors on the Wichita division of the Missouri Pacific road.

FLAGS TO MARK HIGHWAY

COLUMBIA, Mo.—American flags will mark the state highway from St. Louis to Kansas City on Oct. 27, when automobile parties will start an across-the-state journey to attend the official dedication of the highway in Columbia, Oct. 28.

INCREASE IN RAILWAY INCOME

CHICAGO — An increase of nearly \$4,000,000 is shown in the net total of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company for the year ending June 30, 1911, over that of the previous year, according to the annual report of the directors of the road, made public recently.

NORTH DAKOTA LINE ASSURED

FARGO, N. Dak.—It has been definitely decided by the officials of the Great Northern railway to construct a line of road from Great Falls, Mont., to Lewiston and within a short time all of the right of way will be in the hands of the road.

CITY GETS PAVEMENT CHEAP

WICHITA, Kan.—A driveway in constant use is to be paved at a price of 75 cents a square yard. This is said to be the cheapest price at which a pavement has ever been laid in this city.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS INCREASE

DENVER—The city and county of Denver spent \$255,000.45 for the erection of new school buildings in district No. 1 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. This is an increase of \$79,001.44 over that of 1910.

ORDER MOVABLE SCHOOLHOUSES

DENVER—An innovation in Denver school circles will be introduced when four portable schoolhouses, now en route from Seattle, Wash., are ready for occupancy. Two will be set up near Lincoln school and two near Dromwell school to relieve the overcrowded and congested conditions of these two schools.

NEW BRIDGE TO COST \$60,000

WOODLAND, Wash.—An interstate and intercounty bridge will be built across the north bank of the Lewis river. This bridge will be a part of the north-to-south highway between British Columbia and Mexico on what is generally known as Pacific highway. It will cost about \$60,000 and will be a permanent improvement.

IRRIGATION HELPS POTATOES

CHEHALIS, Wash.—J. S. Judd, a farmer of the Newaukum valley, living south of Chehalis, tried irrigating a tract of land on which he grew a potato crop this season. He had 4½ acres in tubers. The land is sandy river bottom. He irrigated three acres by pumping water with a gasoline engine from the Newaukum river.

OPEN DESCHUTES, WASH., LANDS

PORTLAND, Ore.—The secretary of the interior has issued an order that 32,900 acres of unappropriated public lands, excluded from the Deschutes national forest by proclamation July 1, will become subject to settlement under the homestead laws and to selection by the state under certain conditions on and after Jan. 1, 1912, at the land office in The Dalles.

FALL IN TIN PRICES REPORTED

SHARON, Pa.—It is announced here that the price of tin plate for the first quarter of next year has been reduced to \$3.40 a box, a reduction from the price that has prevailed since August. Mills of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company are operating at about 80 per cent of capacity, but it is expected that they will be running full within a short time.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Capt. G. B. Pritchard, Jr., fifth cavalry, relieved duty Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., and join his regiment; First Lieut. G. E. Pariseau, medical corps, detailed as member of board of officers appointed Oct. 3, vice Lieut. Col. C. F. Mason, medical corps, relieved; Capt. A. E. Williams, quartermaster, report to commanding officer battalion of engineers, Washington barracks, D. C., with two motor trucks for test on practice march; Lieut. Col. G. B. Davis, deputy commissary general, will make one visit to Greenville, Ill., to inspect subsistence supplies; Maj. P. M. Kessler, coast artillery corps, will make one visit to East Providence to inspect submarine mine material.

Navy Orders

Commander D. W. Blamer, to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.
Ensign J. M. Irish, detached duty the Marietta.
Passed Asst. Surg. F. H. Brooks, detached duty the Birmingham, to duty the Marietta.
Chief Boatswain C. Crone, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to duty the Culgoon.
Paymaster's Clerk W. R. Pattison appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty as clerk to general storekeeper, navy yard, Washington, D. C.
Paymaster's Clerk T. N. Carter appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty as clerk to general storekeeper, navy yard, the Baltimore.
Paymaster's Clerk T. N. Carter appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty as clerk to general storekeeper, navy yard, the Baltimore.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Stirling at Key West; Bidde, Dahlgren, Shubrick, Stockton, Worden, Tallahassee, Montgomery, Rocket, Potomac at Norfolk; West Virginia, Colorado, Glacier at San Diego; New Orleans at Sausalito; Chester at Trieste; Bagley at Hampton roads; Vulcan at Lambert Point.

DAIRIES—COLORADO

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HOUSES TO LET—CHICAGO

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DAIRIES—COLORADO

Pure milk and cream, eggs and poultry. ANTON A. CHRYSLER, 5151 1/2 St., Stockyards station, Denver, Col. Phone Champa 2738.

WASHINGTON—To battleship No. 36

has been assigned the name Nevada; to battleship No. 37 has been assigned the name Oklahoma; to torpedo-boat destroyer No. 43 has been assigned the name Cassin; to torpedo-boat destroyer No. 44 has been assigned the name Cummings; to torpedo-boat destroyer No. 45 has been assigned the name Downes; to torpedo-boat destroyer No. 46 has been assigned the name Duncan; to torpedo-boat destroyer No. 47 has been assigned the name Aylin; to torpedo-boat destroyer No. 48 has been assigned the name Parker; to torpedo-boat destroyer No. 49 has been assigned the name Benham and to torpedo-boat destroyer No. 50 has been assigned the name Balch.

WASHINGTON—Fewer trials by court

Martin than in any other year since the Spanish-American war were held by the army in the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of Brig.-Gen. E. H. Crowder, judge advocate general. There were 3851 general courts martial, or a decrease of 1355, as compared with the preceding year. The number of trials was only 5 per cent of the average enlisted strength of the army, whereas the 1910 average was 6.98 per cent, and in 1909 it was 7.4 per cent. Absence without leave and desertion were the chief offenses. Trials by summary courts increased last year by 9103, compared with the previous year. These trials represented 43 per cent of the average enlisted strength of the army, a decrease of 14 per cent from 1910.

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Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

PIONEER REALTY COMPANY

M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.
P. T. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA.
(The Gateway to the Everglades.)

If you want a home in the Sunny South, a farm or orange, grape fruit or avocado grove, write us. We have farming land from \$25 per acre up, and groves from \$250 up. Correspondence solicited.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FOR SALE—Florida orange grove and

grapefruit grove, 10 acres bearing; other valuable assets; fronts large lake, quarter mile from depot; well elevated; \$5500; three other similar opportunities; no attention given land agents. Address owner, L. O. FRAGIN, Winter Haven, Florida.

REAL ESTATE

Our Fall Catalogue

Just issued, contains illustrations and descriptions of over 500 farms and country homes, sent free. BIRCK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Dept. M, 51 North Market Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Dwelling house, Newton

Center, 3 minutes from station, 10 minutes from electric, 10 rooms, bath and attic; hardwood floors throughout; open plumbing, hot air and hot water heating; 10,000 feet of land. W. H. RAND, JR., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

FOR SALE—10 lots, 1 acre each; town

water, electric, gas; \$2500; 2 minutes from station; \$2500; exchange for investment property. PETERS, 10 Tremont.

CANADIAN FARMS

WESTERN CANADA INVESTMENTS
J. O. E. Limited invite correspondence relative to Canadian investments; farm lands, large and small blocks; timber and coal lands, townships and city properties; references, Traders bank, J. O. E. Limited, Jameson-Owens-Edmonds, Calgary, Alta.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings it, Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk St.

ARLINGTON HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, ARLINGTON, MASS.—One house of eleven rooms, bath and laundry; all modern conveniences.
One house of eight rooms and bath, all modern conveniences; apply to 123 Medford St., Arlington, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET—CHICAGO

NINE-ROOM suburban house to rent. Loughran, R. I. road, 2 minutes from station; all conveniences; excellent repair. Address 700 Oakwood Blvd. Tel. Douglas 1129.

DAIRIES—COLORADO

Pure milk and cream, eggs and poultry. ANTON A. CHRYSLER, 5151 1/2 St., Stockyards station, Denver, Col. Phone Champa 2738.

COSMOPOLITAN DAIRY

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HISTORIC OLD CHRIST CHURCH NOW CLOSED FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Many proposed improvements in Christ church, from the tower of which the signal lamps were swung for Paul Revere, were announced Monday night by Bishop Lawrence at the dinner of the Episcopal Club in Hotel Somerset. Already the church has been closed to the public and will not be reopened until the heating system has been so altered that the structure will no longer be in jeopardy from fire from that source.

For years nothing has been done to

the old building. Recently Bishop Lawrence became a proprietor and he induced the other proprietors to enlarge the number of pewholders. So 11 new pewholders and proprietors have been recently added, and these, with Bishop Lawrence, will run Christ church in future, and they hope to make of the building the greatest Episcopal church, from a historical standpoint, in the country, to be open free to visitors in the future.

For one thing, it is proposed to have

an open green space around the church. This will necessitate the tearing down of some buildings that are close to the church at present. The removal of these buildings will also lessen its exposure from a fire standpoint.

Several years ago a bill was introduced

into the Legislature which had for its object the taking over of this church by the state and making of it an historical museum. That bill was defeated. About a year ago the trustees of the public library tried to get hold of the property to turn it into a branch library, as they had already used several churches in the city for such purposes. But the trustees were unable to get the church.

The church has had no regular pastor

for years, but a service has been held in it each Sunday morning, which has been attended largely by visitors to the city. The sexton of the church has been

charging visitors to the church week

days an admission fee. This was one of the things condemned during the State House hearing on the bill two years ago. Thousands of people from all over the world visit the church annually because of its historical associations made familiar to many by Longfellow's poem, "Paul Revere's Ride."

"OLD NORTH CHURCH"

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COSMOPOLITAN DAIRY

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CLERK (24), single, residence Jamaica Plain, 112, Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

CLERK, or general store (45), single, residence Chelsea, 10 years' experience, in wholesale tea and coffee, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

CLERK, freight shipping (32), married, residence Boston, 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

CLERK or salesman (43), married, residence Jamaica Plain, 112, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

CLERK, invoice, entry and stock (34), married, residence Lowell, 112, 15, good experience, also assistant bookkeeper, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

CLERK or assistant shipper (35), married, residence Cambridge, 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

CLERK (18), single, residence Roslindale, 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

CLERK-SALESMAN, energetic, experienced, reliable, desires position with salary, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

CYCLIST and general man wishes position, age 27, single, temperate, reliable, references from former employers, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

COACHMAN, colored man, wishes position in private family, best references, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

COLORED MAN wishes few hours work mornings; care of office, apartment or general work, or care of horse, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

COMPANION—A young man of refinement desires position, either in employer's home or traveling, best references, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

COMPOSITOR and illustrator, married, would like steady position, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

COOK—Second cook wants position; city or country; give references; hotel or cafe, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

COST CLERK (manufacturing concern preferred), age 25, single, residence Boston; experienced, also cashier, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

COUPLE wish to exchange services for rent of 2 or 3 rooms, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

DOOR MAN—Middle-aged man wants position as door man in clothing and furnishings or department store, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

DRAFTSMAN (mechanical) (25), first-class, single, residence Roslindale, 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

ELECTRICIAN (35), married, residence Everett, 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

ELECTRICIAN (35), married, residence Boston, 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

ELECTRICIAN, first class (27), married, residence West Lynn, 10 years' experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER (32), married, residence New Bedford, 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER (32), married, residence Boston, 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

ENGINEER—Young married man, experienced as engineer, wishes employment, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

ENGINEER, second class (30), married, residence South Boston, 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

ENGINEER (3rd class) (27), single, residence Tewksbury, 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

ENGINEER (first class) desires position; 25 years' experience in building, repairing and erecting, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

FOREMAN wants position on heels; 15 years' experience; shoe shop work; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

FURNITURE REPAIRER and FINISHER (32), married, residence Chelsea, 10 years' experience, in wholesale tea and coffee, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

GENERAL MAN—Single man wants position of trust; varied experience in manual and clerical work; of good appearance and address, strictly reliable and temperate, good references as to character and habits, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

GENERAL MAN wants situation on gentleman's place; horses, lawn, garden, furniture, etc.; 45 years' experience, careful driver; strictly temperate; A1 references; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

GROCERY STORE BUYER OR MANAGER (32), married, residence Boston; 20 years' experience; good experience and references; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

HOUSEMAN—Young and of good character, will work for home and board; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

INSIDE PAINTER and paper hanger (32), married, residence Boston; 10 years' experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

JANITOR wishes position; can run furnace or boiler; used to all kinds of work; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

JANITOR (43), married, temperate, familiar with steam, desires position; willing to work to advance employer's interest; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

JANITOR (36), single, residence Worcester; fair wages; good experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

JANITOR—handy with tools at rough carpentry; residence Quincy; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

JANITOR or cook, colored, experience both lines, wishes position; good references; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

JANITOR (52), married, residence Boston; fair wages; good experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

JOB PRESSMAN (21), single, residence Boston; 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

LAUNDRYMAN or washman wishes position; hotel and institution experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

LAUNDRYMAN or laundry washman (24), married, residence Boston; 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

LUMBER YARD FOREMAN, sawyer (30), widower, residence Boston; 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

MACHINIST, steamfitter or auto repairing (42), married, residence Cambridge; 10 years' experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

MACHINIST and TOOL MAKER (24), single, residence Boston; 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

MACHINIST (26), single, residence Lynn; good experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

MACHINE REPAIRING, steam or water piping (22), residence Medford Hills; 112, 15, good experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

MAN (35), experienced salesman and hotel business, now employed, wishes position away from Boston; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

MAN AND WIFE, caretakers for private family; best of references, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

MAN AND WIFE, cook and butler, desire position; best of references, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

MANAGER—Position wanted by capable man as working manager of ice cream and confectionery; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

MEAT CUTTER, grocery clerk (29), married, residence Boston; 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

MEAT CUTTER (40), married, residence Middleton; 112, 15, good experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, graduate of Cornell University, 5 years' shop experience, wishes position; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, married, good habits, trustworthy, reliable, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

MILL CARPENTER (40), married, residence Maine; 112, 15, good experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

MOLIER (32), married, residence Boston; 112, 15, good experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

NIGHT WATCHMAN (29), married, residence Waltham; good experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PRINTER on folding box works (23), single, residence Weymouth; 112, 15, good experience, 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—Situation desired in Boston or vicinity; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

PROFESSIONAL MAN wants work mornings; has had considerable experience in meeting men; executive ability; references; EDWIN BARNES, 129 Hollis ave., Braintree, Mass., 2000.

PUMP ERECTING AND REPAIRING (30), married, residence Somerville; 112, 15, good experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

SALESMAN (retail hardware), age 40, married, residence Dorchester; 112, 15, good experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

SALESMAN—Position wanted by young man as salesman or private secretary; first-class general education; sold automobiles 5 years; references; M. B. WELCH, 45 Stanhope st., Boston, 2000.

SALESMAN (furniture) buyer or mover; age 45, single, residence Cambridge; fair salary; 25 years' experience; good references; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

SALESMAN (47), married, residence W. Lynn; 112, 15, good experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

SALESMAN of broad experience desires position, small salary and commission, with progressive where entry will be appreciated; W. H. HARTSHORN, 18 Lowell st., Boston, 2000.

SALESMAN, experienced auto supplies (23), married, residence Boston; 112, 15, good experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

SALESMAN—Position wanted by retail salesman in clothing or furnishing goods; experienced in both lines as salesman on retail and wholesale basis; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

SAWYER wants position in portable sawmill; first-class work unlearned; W. H. HARTSHORN, 18 Lowell st., Boston, 2000.

SECRETARY—Situation desired as private secretary in office; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

SHIPPER—Has had 20 years' experience handling help, and can take care full charge of packing, shipping or order dept.; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

SHIPPING CLERK (32), married, residence Boston; 112, 15, good experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 2000.

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SHIPPING CLERK (32), married, residence Boston; 112, 15, good experience; 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 200

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SALESWOMAN, thoroughly experienced, desires outside position. MISS JULIA THOMPSON, 11 Haviland st., suite 3, Boston. Tel. 200-W. E. R. 200-W. 200-W.

SEAMSTRESS-Capable, hand or machine, wishes work by the day; private or with dressmaker. E. CAUSSETT, 31 Sterling st., Boston, top bell.

SEAMSTRESS, high class, wishes employment. MRS. H. W. IRELAND, 54 Rock View, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS would like sewing by the day or chamberwork. Call or write MISS J. NEWELL, 612 Shawmut ave., Boston 24.

SEAMSTRESS-First class, experienced in all lines of sewing, wishes work by the day in families or with dressmaker. MRS. R. S. SNOW, 20 Batavia st., Boston 7.

SEAMSTRESS work wanted by the day; best references. MRS. P. LEWIS, 18 Swan pl., Arlington, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, underwearer and children's dresses, wishes position. ETHEL MERRILL, 22 Sheridan st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, would like work with a dressmaker; best of references. MRS. M. C. CRISWELL, 25 Dorchester st., suite 3, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS wishes position in family; understands all of dressmaking. MRS. CANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.; Tel. 2904-W.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY-Lady, desires position; Boston or vicinity; has had wide experience in office and literary work; management of personal business affairs and handling correspondence. Address MISS LILLIAN, 18 Monroe st., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER-Eight years' experience, desires secretarial position; capable of handling correspondence and managing personal affairs. Address by mail FLORENCE G. DOWDY, 21 Burroughs st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience, wishes position; best of references. E. LULA RICH, South Duxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, American, Protestant, wishes position; legal, banking and other experience. 815 E. 12th st., Boston.

MISS STEVENS' DIRECTORY, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. 1930-02.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper desires position; good experience; salary moderate; best references. MISS SARAH R. CHILDS, 68 Warren st., care C. A. Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, single, residence Boston, \$10-12; mention 610, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 1000 Washington st., Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960, 25.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER-Thoroughly experienced and capable, accustomed to handling correspondence without dictation, and familiar with general office detail, desires position; salary \$12 to \$15; best references. MADGE I. DAVENPORT, West Brattleboro, Vt.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER desires position in New England immediately; good references furnished. Address ELISE CAROL ROYNTON, 17 Cottage st., Rutland, Vt.

STENOGRAPHER, age 19, single, residence Chelsea, \$12 good exp. Mention 611, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 25, single, residence Brookline, \$12, good exp. Mention 612, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER desires position in general office in short-hand and typewriting; a graduate of the Young Women's Christian Association in June, 1911. BLANCHE W. FISKE, 21 Wolcottwood st., Everett, Mass. 30.

STENOGRAPHER (27), single, residence Northampton, good experience; mention 612, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER (33), single, residence Boston, \$12, good exp. Mention 613, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHERS, typewriters, bookkeepers, experienced and can give good references. HARVARD ST. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 25, Cambridge, Mass. 27.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, living at home, desires position as stenographer and general office work; 4 years' experience; best references. BLANCHE THURSTON, 19 Claremont pk., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER AND TRANSLATOR desires position; mention 614, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER (32), single, residence Charlestown; good experience and references. Mention 615, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

VISITING COMPANION desires employment teaching children reading and writing; capable of handling correspondence and replying; reasonable price. MRS. OLIVE DEXFORD, 118 Harrison ave., Roxbury, Mass.

WATRESS, reliable girl, desires position in private boarding house, family or school. MRS. CANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.; Tel. 2904-W.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Not 1, situation as stenographer and office assistant; Smith Premier machine; experienced; excellent references furnished; \$10 to start. E. H. GALLUP, 227 Main st., Malden, Mass.

WASHINGTON and Irving wanted, by day. MISS NELLIE COTTER, 17 Cambridge st., Boston.

MAN, colored, wants day work or night or plain sewing. ELLA ANDERSON, 49 Shawmut ave., suite 5, Roxbury, Mass.

WORK wanted by the day; accommodate in general office; mention 616, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, trustworthy, capable, reliable, wishes position; mention 617, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, capable, reliable, trustworthy, wishes position with family of 2 people; \$2.50 per week. Address J. H. WILSON, 28 Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG LADY, reads, writes German well as English, seeks position in general knowledge office work; 4 years' experience; references. \$12. E. H. BARNES, 121 E. 12th st., New York City.

YOUNG LADY would like employment to read and by the hour to private party in Boston or vicinity. R. PAPPAS, 121 E. 12th st., New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN, high school graduate, 9 years with one firm as bookkeeper and general office assistant; would like a similar position. ELIZABETH T. MARY, Sharon, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN, good English education, several years' experience in general office work, desires position as proof reader or advertising clerk; prefers opportunity to enter small advertising agency where business can be thoroughly learned; mention 6045, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 2960.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

MAN AND WIFE to work on farm; wife to assist in housework; steady employment; references. ALICE A. JACOBSON, 624 Orange, N. Y.

SALESMAN with some experience in ladies' furnishings and general office work. M. H. GLOVER, 946 E. 12th st., New York.

WEAVERS wanted; steady work. Apply to the GRIFFIN CO., Adams ave. and Washington st., Franklin, Pa.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT Reliable woman of good character without family can obtain a permanent position managing New York City and caring for lady needing attention. Address L. H. HOWE, 287 S. River st., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHEESE MAKER wanted who has had commercial experience in making Neufchatel and Philadelphia or square cream cheese. Address J. H. WILSON, 28 Somerville, Mass.

COMPANION-A cheerful, refined lady, middle-aged, would like position in family of 2 adults as housekeeper, part time, exchange for pleasant home. ANNA E. SMITH, Station 1, Flatbush ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER, 18 years' experience, desires employment; satisfaction and fit guaranteed. EDWARD H. GOWEN, 324 Wallace st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRESSMAKER, first class, 7 years' experience, cutting, fitting, remodeling, alterations, etc. MISS C. H. LEE, 16 W. 31st st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, experienced; good fit, alterations, etc. MISS C. H. LEE, 16 W. 31st st., New York.

GENERAL WORK wanted by day or week. JULIA PERRY, 6 West 15th st., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER desires employment opening or closing houses, luggage, etc. MISS C. H. LEE, 16 W. 31st st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, any position or household duties. MISS C. H. LEE, 16 W. 31st st., New York.

LADY desires employment, reading, writing or household duties. MISS C. H. LEE, 16 W. 31st st., New York.

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home or out; references. C. L. MARTIN, 242 W. 64th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wishes work at home or to go out by day; can also make and do cooking. GEORGE J. KINS, 41 W. 12th st., apt. 17, New York City.

MAID-Nont colored girl wishes position; can cook; small family, apartment preferred. LUCY FARMAN, 49 Leux av., New York.

MATRON-Woman (29), unquestionable references, executive ability, companionable, experience as matron, desires suitable position in Boston. MISS GRISWOLD, N. 8th st., Philadelphia.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, North German, experienced, wants situation with small child; references. MISS KNAKE, 252 N. 11th st., Philadelphia.

SPENSKY GOVERNESS, north German, speaking English, desires position with children 3 years old and over; entire charge; references. MISS KNAKE, 252 N. 11th st., Philadelphia.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat handwriting, efficient, wishes position; mention 618, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable manager, mature age, wishes position; would leave city. MISS M. WILSON, 249 W. 22d st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, Smith Premier; eight years' experience; consultation with all kinds of business positions; best of references. LOUISE SHARMAN, 100 Bedford ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced young woman, wishes to take charge of an office or act as private secretary in New York or Brooklyn. A. B. CROSS, 788 President st., North and South trade, manager, established trade in 10 states; age 22; references. T. E. MYRTLE, apt. 2, 24 Hill, Cincinnati, O.

SALESMAN-Reliable young man, 12 yrs. business exp. various lines, stock, commission, etc. references. A. J. HUBBARD, 186 Summit st., Columbus, O.

SALESMAN with a clothing manufacturing company, wishes position; references. JACK KOHNSTAM, 87 E. Rockdale st., Cincinnati, O.

STENOGRAPHER-Capable young man (24), well educated and commercial experience, Underwood typewriter, wants position; please apply by letter. B. H. ELLIS, 186 Summit st., Columbus, O.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wishes position, salary or commission to sell machinery, tools, hardware or allied lines to middle class, well educated, 24 years' successful experience. S. A. MITCHELL, 186 Summit st., Columbus, O.

YOUNG MAN, worker, executive ability, desires position as assistant to sales manager; can show results; mail order department. W. WEBER, 18 Madison st., Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MAN desires work a few hours daily as investigator representative for reliable company. J. WEBER, 18 Madison st., Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MAN (29) wishes employment for family of adults; references. A. J. HUBBARD, 186 Summit st., Columbus, O.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WAIST CUTTER AND FITTER-Competent woman, experienced with high class grades; references. ALICE A. JACOBSON, 624 Kinbark ave., Chicago.

WAIST FINISHERS and fine hand sewers wanted. VAUGHAN, 6 Michigan blvd., Chicago.

WOMAN to call and do family washing one day a week. MRS. CHAS. A. BRAND, 207 Waveland ave., Chicago. Tel. Grace-land 3307.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, competent, Protestant, about 30 years old, wanted to care for family; references. A. D. ADAMS, M. R. HUBBARD, 432 Adams st., Gary, Ind.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER-Wanted, experienced woman for a family of 3 adults in a small conveniently arranged cottage; permanent position. MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, 512 Bond ave., Chicago.

WOMAN wanted to do laundry work and clean apartment. MRS. A. R. WARNER, 1329 Yale pl., Minneapolis, Minn.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER-Bright, capable stenographer with 2 years' experience desires position in local district; best references. MISS LUCILLE FISKE, 4055 Kenmore ave., Chicago. Phone Grace-land 1298.

STENOGRAPHER-Takes dictation; owns typewriter; experience salary \$10 to \$12. ANNE SELLANDER, 4717 McLean ave., Chicago, Ill.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, with knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position; 16 yrs. experience; salary \$10 to \$12. ANNE SELLANDER, 4717 McLean ave., Chicago, Ill.

STENOGRAPHER-Business college graduate wishes position; local district preferred. FLORENCE HARRERT, 146 W. 70th st., Chicago.

TUTOR-Young woman with normal school training wishes employment for several hours a day; tutoring preferred. HAZARD J. BEDEL, 6629 Wentworth ave., Chicago.

WAIST CUTTER AND FITTER-Competent woman, experienced with high class grades; references. ALICE A. JACOBSON, 624 Kinbark ave., Chicago.

YOUNG WOMAN of good family who has had training in making Neufchatel and Philadelphia or square cream cheese; either male or female. WALTER C. COX, Westminster Drive, Ansley Park, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

CHEESE MAKER wanted who has had commercial experience in making Neufchatel and Philadelphia or square cream cheese; either male or female. WALTER C. COX, Westminster Drive, Ansley Park, Atlanta, Ga.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT wanted; good, reliable woman as general help in small hotel at Hoboken, N. J. Address by mail FLORENCE G. DOWDY, 21 Burroughs st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

CHEESE MAKER wanted who has had commercial experience in making Neufchatel and Philadelphia or square cream cheese; either male or female. WALTER C. COX, Westminster Drive, Ansley Park, Atlanta, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

BOOKKEEPER-Experienced; wants work in grocery store; reliable; references. W. D. DORCHESTER, Port Lavaca, Tex.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wants situation; best of references. W. D. DORCHESTER, Port Lavaca, Tex.

PRIVATE SECRETARY-Situation desired in Boston or vicinity; 17 years' experience in law office; references. C. L. DAWSON, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

SECRETARY-Situation desired as private secretary in or near Boston; 17 years' experience as assistant cashier and clerk; references. C. L. DAWSON, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

SUPERINTENDENT-Wanted, a position as superintendent of a large building; understand plans and blue print; can handle any kind of job, and know how to look after the work. Address ROBERT EMBRY, 255 Brown-Randolph bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Box 137, care Journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPANION-Refined lady desires position as companion for elderly couple. Baltimore city; references. MISS LILLIAN CANTILE, 215 Cole ave., Raspeburg, Md.

COMPANION-Position wanted by refined young lady as companion with some knowledge of bookkeeping and sewing, in Maryland or Virginia; preferred; best references. M. P. WILSON, Traceys Landing, Md.

COMPANION or housekeeper; position wanted in small family in Cincinnati or suburbs by settled woman; best reference. MRS. W. WILSON, 33 W. 11th st., Cincinnati, Ky.

COMPANION - ATTENDANT, Southern woman of refinement, wishes position; travel and experience; references. W. M. BAKER, 1625 15th st., apt. 3, Washington, D. C.

COMPANION, well educated, refined and cultured, desires position with lady or with 1 or 2 children. MISS CLARA O. RILEY, care Hilber-Deusch-Jarrett Co., San Antonio, Tex.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged, reliable, refined woman, wishes position; either couple or family with children; best of references. MRS. A. A. MACKAY, 1102 1st st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

SEAMSTRESS, desires employment; references. MARY H. COURSEY, R. 2, D. 2, Lewis, Sussex county, Del.

STENOGRAPHER-Experienced, capable of handling correspondence without dictation; understands the calculation of all standard machines, and using touch method; desires position; salary \$12 to \$15; references. MRS. A. J. WILSON, 186 Summit st., Columbus, O.

PACIFIC COAST

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

HEAD GARDENER wants position; reliable, temperate man, understands the cultivation of flowers, plants, etc.; first-class references. B. H. BERNARD, 1019 Cleveland st., San Francisco, Cal.

STENOGRAPHER-Position wanted as stenographer and general office work; 11 years' experience in railroad, oil and lumber business. C. F. BENFORD, 309 First st., San Francisco, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, with daughter age 10 years, desires position in refined home; city or country. MISS L. LOCKE, 29 Telegraph ave., Oakland, Cal.

MONUMENTAL MASON wants position; references. J. H. BARNES, 121 E. 12th st., New York City.

YOUNG MAN wants position in china, glass and household hardware store; experience in England, New Zealand and America; good housewife; excellent references. Write E. A. DARVILLE, Com. Mont.

CANADA-FOREIGN

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

MAN, high grade, desires position; middle-aged, experienced; superior executive ability; craftsman; energetic; abstemious; German; anywhere; agriculture; wife of Canadian. Address R. H. BURR, P. O. Box 1800, North Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPANION ATTENDANT age 25, desires position in England; would travel; references. MISS L. LOCKE, 29 Telegraph ave., Oakland, Cal.

LADY of good education wishes position; experienced; university graduate. MRS. HELEN PARKINSON, 100 Ave. 4, Toronto, Canada.

RADCLIFFE GUILD'S FIRST PLAY TO BE "BOY O'CARROLL"

The Radcliffe Guild will present "Boy O'Carroll" on Nov. 10 and 11 with the following cast: Roy O'Carroll, Miss Marjorie Smith '11; Colonel Hobbethwaite, Miss Carolyn Bully '13; Captain Vere, Miss Helen Hayes '15; Pondhew, Miss Edith Kellogg, graduate; Mollson, Miss Constance Perry, special; Wyldford, Miss Fanny Phillips '11; Major Yarrington, Miss Margaret Withington, special; Allman, Miss Ella Munsterberg, special; Pema, Miss Gladys Clarke '11; Lady Honoria Van, Miss Catharine Huntington '11; Lettie Yarrington, Miss Jessie McDonald, graduate; Win-the-Fight Bull, Miss Dorothy Sands '15; Tabitha Plaisted, Miss Louise Burleigh '12.

The play is in charge of the following named committee: Miss Hazel Mackaye, manager; Miss Inez McCaffrey '13; assistant manager; Miss Emilie Everett '10, stage manager; Miss Mary Reed '10, costume manager; Miss Emily Sibly '11, business manager.

This is the first play the Radcliffe Guild has ever given and is also the first open play of the year.

DEAN OF CORNELL ASKED TO REMAIN

Ithaca, N. Y., The efforts of the 2000 or more alumni of the New York State College of Agriculture of Cornell University, backed by other Cornell men and influential citizens, to procure the withdrawal of the resignation of Liberty Hyde Bailey, director of the college, has borne fruit in the unanimous request of the university board of trustees, asking Dean Bailey to reconsider his resignation and if he refuses to do so in the appointment of a committee of the board which is to endeavor to provide some way in which Dean Bailey can remain in charge of the state college.

SEA WALL WORK SOON TO BEGIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.-Construction of the big sea wall which the city is to build near Fields Point in connection with other extensive harbor improvements will commence within a short time. The contract has been let to Roy H. Beattie of Fall River for \$233,646.21.

The wall is to be constructed to suit a 30-foot channel. It will be 1470 feet in length. The wall is to be 22 feet thick at the bottom and about four feet at the top. The contract calls for the completion of the work 10 months after it is commenced.

ROBERT MATHER PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK-Robert Mather, chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, and formerly president of the Chicago, Rhode Island & Pacific, passed away at his home here today. His rise as a railroad man and banker was rapid. He was made president of the Westinghouse interests in January, 1909.

RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGNERS TO MEET

The committee of 100 of the greater Boston campaign of the Men and Religion Forward movement will meet at the Boston City Club next Thursday at 6 o'clock. Committees will report on what has been accomplished and will speak of their plans.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with the relation of the trust problem to business conditions in the United States.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN-It would be well if the trust problem were settled without unnecessary delay, in order that it may be settled without prejudice to the public welfare by reason of popular impatience over what may come to seem an aimless, never ending and disastrous agitation.

BALTIMORE SUN-Big business has a right to know where it stands and what it must expect. The 90,000,000 consumers, the millions of investors, the merchants, large and small; the manufacturers, the whole people who are vitally affected demand assurance that their rights will be protected.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL-If those who now complain of the enforcement of the law have just begun to realize that it has "teeth," their confidence that it would never be enforced gives no legitimate ground for complaint.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE-What is needed is a strong hand to punish with equal severity all evildoers of the same degree of guilt, whether they be the richest or the poorest men in the country, but that business may go on for general prosperity and the good of all, and no man or class of men shall have power or permission to mar it.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS-Federal prosecution of the trusts and big corporations will cease whenever their illegal practices and comply with the provisions of the Sherman law.

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE-The harm done by restless agitators is already making itself felt in every avenue of life. The people feel the pinch that comes when business begins to reef its sails.

CHICAGO NEWS-Better than mere competition is justice in any tangible form. Give honest men justice in their relations with the elements which go to make up sound business practices and they will ask no more.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL-The trouble is that there is too much agitation of a political nature in this country; too much talk of putting corporations out of business.

ORGANIZE TO AID ALLSTON BUSINESS

The meeting last night at Old Fellows hall, Allston, to organize a business men's association, was largely attended. It was the outcome of a meeting held at Youngs hotel on Tuesday evening. The temporary organization, under the name of the Allston Business Men's Association, was changed to the Allston Development Association.

The object of the organization is to better the condition of Allston. Those officers were elected: T. B. Munroe, president; Norman C. Waite, vice-president; Henry I. Ward, secretary; W. L. Pultz, treasurer; I. A. Sanford, James McGuire, Dwight Baldwin, J. P. Staples, Dr. C. B. Donnan and Bernard Steiner, directors.

INTERCHURCH UNION GOVERNORS SERVE A SUPPER

LYNN, Mass.-The board of governors of the Lynn Interchurch Union served a supper at the First Methodist church last evening, more than 100 men being present. Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard spoke on "The Social Service Message of the Church." It was followed by Roy Bergengren, a Lynn attorney and worker in the interests of the churches.

The supper was in charge of the Ladies Aid Society, under the supervision of Mrs. T. Harlan Breed, president, and Mrs. Andrew Case, chairman of the supper committee.

After the supper the business meeting was held at which reports were received from the following: Secretary, Frederick Phillips; treasurer, Edwin B. Redfield; auditor, Sydney O. Watt; interchurch union committee, Rev. Ernest J. Dennen, Fred H. Nichols, Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Perkins, George H. Gage, Rev. Donald H. Gerrish; Ralph W. Brown, chairman of the committee on evangelism.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Ralph W. Brown of the Washington street Baptist church; vice-presidents, the Rev. O. J. White, the Rev. Charles Davis, the Rev. C. Thurston Chase, Lester C. Strout, Joseph L. O'Leary; secretary, Charles R. Chase; treasurer, Edwin C. Redfield; auditor, Sydney O. Watt; directors, the Rev. J. Francis Knott, the Rev. Wat-on Woodruff, G. G. Williams, Charles Neal Barney, Dr. E. M. Doff, George C. Higgins and Charles Maxwell Greene.

RED MEN AND WOMEN MEETING

HOLYOKE, Mass.-Members of the degree of Porchontas are arriving in this city today for their convention tomorrow. This afternoon they will be taken to the Summit house on Mt. Tom and this evening will witness the exemplification of the degree by the Howah council of Holyoke.

At the great council which opens Wednesday it is expected that over 250 delegates will be present. Thursday will come the great council of the Red Men, when 500 delegates are expected.

J. H. HAMMOND TALKS OF AFRICA

After speaking on "South African Gold Mines" before the Boston chapter, American Institute of Banking, at the City Club Monday night, John Hays Hammond told of the causes that led to the Boer war and declared the settlement made by Great Britain was magnanimous. The country is now prospering, he said.

NEW YALE DEAN TO SPEAK

The Rev. Charles R. Brown, the new dean of the Yale divinity school, and Dr. Richard C. Cabot will be the speakers at the annual meeting of the Associated Churches of Boston in Jacob Sleeper hall, Boston University, on Nov. 7 at 8 p. m.

NINETEEN MILK DEALERS

Nineteen Boston milk dealers paid fines aggregating \$390 before Judge Sanderson in the superior criminal court Monday on charges of having in their possession, with intent to sell milk below the legal standard.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANT desires position; best of references; will travel or go to any part of the world. Address by mail FLORENCE G. DOWDY, 21 Burroughs st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

BRIGHT BOY wanted for light clerical work. METHUEN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., East ave. and 14th st., Long Island City, N. Y.

CHEESE MAKER wanted who has had commercial experience in making Neufchatel and Philadelphia or square cream cheese; either male or female. WALTER C. COX, Westminster Drive, Ansley Park, Atlanta, Ga.

JEWELRY SETTERS on white stone silver jewelry; steady work; highest wages. J. JAMES, 17 West 45th st., New York City.

LINEMAN-Experienced electric linemen wanted; steady work, good wages. Apply WILLIAM FOSTER, 1208 N. 31st st., New York.

BOY, bright, energetic, experienced, wants situation in office; \$5; best references. ALFRED M. WOVENSEN, 180 Claremont ave., New York.

AEROPLANE-Wanted, opportunity to study and practice flying; good wages; references. MRS. KATYER, 64 East 92d st., New York City.

MAIDS wanted, one each for general housework in two adjoining houses. Address MRS. LOUISA A. DITZ, 140 Harrison ave., Westfield, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER-Position wanted by young lady as double entry bookkeeper; can furnish first-class references. MISS FREEMAN, 242 E. 9th st., New York City.

BOY, bright, energetic, experienced, wants situation in office; \$5; best references. ALFRED M. WOVENSEN, 180 Claremont ave., New York.

BUTLER, colored, reliable, colored couple, with family; plain and fancy cooking; man useful, butler, valet, L. C. HAYMOND, 31 W. 12th st., New York.

BUTLER, valet, first class, Japanese, 35, thoroughly experienced in every branch, wants winter engagement; take full charge of household; references. NAKAMURA, 31 E. 5th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, colored man, temperate, reliable, willing, careful driver, wishes position to drive light car; private family preferred. SAMUEL FOLEY, 57 S. 17th st., Philadelphia.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, good habits, careful driver, experience in light car; family car; references. RAYMOND HARRIS, 546 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN position wanted by draftsman; technical education (27); experienced in all kinds of mechanical work; strictly temperate; moderate salary. JOSEPH JAY DUREE, R. F. D. No. 24, Dillon.

DRY GOODS OR STORES (wholesale). Good office man, big experience as salesman, reliable, trustworthy, long experience, one without dictation. Address J. W. SIMPSON, 21, New York City.

ELECTRICIAN wishes steady position, heat and plant work, experience in all wiring, installing of dynamos, motors, etc., in good home; best references. WILLIAM DILLON, Farm Colony, Staten Island, N. Y.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT or manager wishes position to assume entire charge; practical experience in New York and New Jersey as scientific college education. Address A. M. LOPEZ, 820 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN (middle-aged), not a specialist, reliable, industrious, seeks position; preferably outdoor work; collector or messenger. J. H. WILSON, 28 Somerville, Mass.

GENERAL FARM HAND, good milkier, experienced care of horses, desires position; references. A. McILLAN, Edgmont pk., Scarsdale, N. Y.

LAUNDRY MANAGER-Several years' experience; familiar with all phases of work; excellent record. E. G. DENISON, 150 Highland ave., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

MAN-Reliable, faithful, temperate, knowledge electric and plumbing

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

SPECIALTY ISSUES
ARE CONSPICUOUS
IN STOCK MARKET

Underwood Typewriter and International Harvester Attract Some Attention in Rather Quiet Session

LOCALS ARE DULL

With the exception of a spurt now and then in a specialty stock traders devote their attention almost exclusively to the market leaders. It is essentially a traders' market. Outsiders do not seem to have any interest in price movements. Some of the commission houses are inclined to believe that the market will continue along this line for some time to come.

Underwood Typewriter, which had a net gain yesterday of 3 1/2 points opened strong this morning and continued upward. International Harvester, which enjoyed a net gain yesterday of 4 1/2 points was also strong this morning.

All of the market leaders were in demand and made good early gains. Missouri Pacific was a strong feature.

Small price changes were noted in the local market. Trading was quiet. The tone was strong, the coppers showing some demand. Greene Cananea was higher in anticipation of an early dividend.

Early activity in the specialties was of short duration and they sagged off with the rest of the market before midday. Underwood Typewriter, after opening up 1 1/2 at 102 1/2, went to 104 and then dropped part of the gain. International Harvester at 100 was up 1/2 at the opening and receded below last night's closing price.

American Cotton Oil was weak, declining 1/2 from the opening price to 4 1/2 before noon.

Reading opened up 1/2 at 140 1/2, advanced more than a point and then declined fractionally. Union Pacific at 102 1/2 was unchanged at the opening and moved within a narrow range. Steel opened off 1/2 at 58 1/2, and after advancing above 60 declined well under the opening figure.

Green Cananea was up 1/2 at the opening at 7 on the local exchange and held around that figure. The coppers generally were fractionally higher and held up well.

Considerable strength was displayed by Norfolk & Western in the New York market during the afternoon. American Cotton Oil receded further. Underwood Typewriter sold under the opening price. On the local exchange American Woolen and United Fruit were weak.

LONDON.—The markets were irregular at the close. Gilt-edged issues, however, were at the highest of the day, the impending formal settlement of the Morocco difficulties between France and Germany having offset whatever adverse sentiment might have been created by the reopening of Parliament. Home rails as a result of the unsettledness in labor were flabby.

American issues were steady though dealers on curb were checked by rain. Foreign securities exhibited a good tone with exception of Chinese issues which were depressed by the revolutionary activities in that country.

Mining shares and rubbers were flat. De Beers closed at 197 1/2 up 1-16, while Rio Tinto declined 1/2 to 61 1/2.

Continental bourses were quiet.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds at the clearing house today sold at 10 cents discount.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1910 as follows:

1911. 1910.
Exchanges \$35,165,809 \$34,281,975
Balances 1,900,021 3,721,484
United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$90,185.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler with frost to night. Wednesday fair and cooler. Moderate west winds.

An extended area of high pressure central over Illinois is producing pleasant weather in nearly all districts east of the Rocky mountains. The disturbance that was central over Michigan yesterday morning has passed over the St. Lawrence valley. It produced local rains in the lake region and in the northern portions of New England. Heavy frosts were reported generally throughout the central sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 50° 12 noon 60°
2 p. m. 60°
Average temperature yesterday, 60°-72°.

IN OTHER CITIES
Buffalo 56 Albany 60
Nashua 60 Pittsburgh 50
New York 64 Chicago 40
Washington 60 St. Louis 52
Philadelphia 64 Denver 54
Jacksonville 78 St. Paul 54
San Francisco 60 Portland, Me. 50

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW
Sun sets 4:30 1:15 a. m. 1:26 p. m.
Length of day 10:41

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Allis-Chalmers	3	3	3	3
Amalgamated	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Ag Chem	50	50	50	50
Am Beet Sugar	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Can p	86	86	86	86
Am Car Foundry	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Car Foundry p	113 1/2	113 1/2	113	113
Am Cotton Oil	46	46	44	44 1/2
Am Loco	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34
Am Loco pf	102	102	102	102
Am Malt	4	4	4	4
Am Malt pf	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Smelting	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Steel Foundry	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am Woolen	30	30	30	30
Am Woolen pf	86 1/2	86 1/2	86	86 1/2
Am T & T	135	135	134 1/2	134 1/2
Anacosta	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Atchafalaya	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	126	126	126	126
Balt & Ohio	57	57	57	57
Beth Steel	28	28	28	28
Brooklyn R T	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Canadian Pacific	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2
Central Leather	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ches & Ohio	72	72 1/2	72	72
China	21	21	21	21
Col Southern 1st pf	74	74	74	74
Comstock Tunnel	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Con Gas	138 1/2	138 1/2	138	138
Deere	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
Erie	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Erie 1st pf	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Fed M & S Co	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Fed M & S Co pf	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
Goldfield Cons	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gt Nor	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Harvester	109	109	107 1/2	108 1/2
Int Marine pf	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Met	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Int Met pf	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Int Pater pf	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Kan City So	29	29	29	29
Kan & Tex	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Laclede Gas	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	105
Lehigh Valley	164 1/2	165	164 1/2	165 1/2
Miami	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
M & P S Ste M	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Missouri Pacific	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Nevada Cons	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Norfolk & Western	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Norfolk & Western pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
N Y N H & H	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
N Y Central	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Norfolk & Western	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Northern Pacific	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Ontario & Western	39	39	39	39
Pacific Mail	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Pennsylvania	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Pressed Steel pf	95	95	95	95
Pullman	159	159	159	159
Ray Copper	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Reading	140 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Republic Steel	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Rock Island	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Rock Island pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
Southern Pacific	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Southern Railway	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Southern Ry pf	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
St L Southwestern	30	30	30	30
Texas Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Third Avenue	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Toledo St L & W	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Toledo St L & W pf	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Union Pacific	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Union Pacific pf	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
U S Inv pf	58	58	58	58
Utah Copper	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
U S Steel 1st pf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U S Steel 2nd pf	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
U S Steel 3rd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 4th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 5th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 6th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 7th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 8th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 9th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 10th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 11th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 12th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 13th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 14th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 15th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 16th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 17th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 18th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 19th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 20th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 21st pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 22nd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 23rd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 24th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 25th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 26th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 27th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 28th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 29th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 30th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 31st pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 32nd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 33rd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 34th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 35th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 36th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 37th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 38th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 39th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 40th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 41st pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 42nd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 43rd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 44th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 45th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 46th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 47th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 48th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 49th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 50th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 51st pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 52nd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 53rd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 54th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 55th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 56th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 57th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 58th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 59th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 60th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 61st pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 62nd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 63rd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 64th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 65th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 66th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 67th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 68th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 69th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 70th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 71st pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 72nd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 73rd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 74th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 75th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 76th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 77th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 78th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 79th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 80th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 81st pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 82nd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 83rd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 84th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 85th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 86th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 87th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 88th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 89th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 90th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 91st pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 92nd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 93rd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 94th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 95th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 96th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 97th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 98th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 99th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 100th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 101st pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 102nd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 103rd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 104th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 105th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 106th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 107th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 108th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 109th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 110th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 111th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 112th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 113th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 114th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 115th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 116th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 117th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 118th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 119th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 120th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 121st pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 122nd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 123rd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 124th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 125th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 126th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 127th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 128th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 129th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 130th pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 131st pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 132nd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 133rd pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel 134th pf</				

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

A MILLION A YEAR INCREASE IN GROSS EARNINGS REPORTED

Larger Returns of Massachusetts Gas Mostly Absorbed by Operating Expenses in Past Two Years

ITS COAL HOLDINGS

The gross earnings of the Massachusetts Gas system have increased \$1,000,000 annually for the past two years, but practically all of this increase has been absorbed in operating expenses including depreciation. Since 1904 gross earnings have increased \$4,300,000 and operating expenses including depreciation \$3,400,000, showing an increase in net earnings of \$900,000. Other income has increased and fixed charges have decreased to show an increase in the surplus applicable to dividends of \$1,000,000, or 4 per cent on the common stock.

The gross earnings, operating expenses and net earnings of the system since 1904 have been as follows:

	Gross earnings	Operating expenses	Net earnings
1904	\$3,198,580	\$2,697,765	\$500,815
1905	3,228,455	2,697,765	530,690
1906	3,198,580	2,697,765	500,815
1907	3,228,455	2,697,765	530,690
1908	3,198,580	2,697,765	500,815
1909	3,228,455	2,697,765	530,690
1910	3,198,580	2,697,765	500,815
1911	3,228,455	2,697,765	530,690

The other income, total net income, fixed charges and surplus applicable for dividends have been as follows:

	Other income	Total net income	Fixed charges	Surplus
1904	\$27,784	\$528,600	\$21,000	\$507,600
1905	27,784	528,600	21,000	507,600
1906	27,784	528,600	21,000	507,600
1907	27,784	528,600	21,000	507,600
1908	27,784	528,600	21,000	507,600
1909	27,784	528,600	21,000	507,600
1910	27,784	528,600	21,000	507,600
1911	27,784	528,600	21,000	507,600

During 1904 Massachusetts Gas received an income from only the companies which afterward were merged into the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, and from the New England Gas & Coke Company. In 1905 additional income was received from the East Boston and Chelsea companies. In 1907 the Citizens Gas Light of Quincy was added to the system, and in the following year New England Gas & Coke was formed.

In 1908 the Federal Coal & Coke Company marked the first entrance of Massachusetts gas into the producing coal field. In 1910 Newton and Watertown Gas was purchased, and in the past year the Boston Towboat and the J. B. B. Coal Company were acquired.

Massachusetts Gas now controls every step in the gas business, covering mining the raw material in the mines, its transportation by water to the Massachusetts plant, the manufacture and distribution of gas and the sale of its byproducts. It does not yet produce all the coal it consumes, as considerable still comes from the provinces, but it has large coal lands and not only secures a part of its own requirements, but also sells to other manufacturing industries in New England.

The next important development in Massachusetts Gas will be the increase in earnings which will come from the full operation of its coal properties. The Federal Coal & Coke Company has a large earning power, but it has been greatly handicapped by inability to secure cars from the railroads. Before it was able to secure them the business depression came on and the stagnation in the manufacturing industries of New England greatly reduced the demand for its coal, a condition which will be remedied when better business conditions return.

The annual report states that it is expected that in normal times Federal Coal & Coke and the J. B. B. Coal Company will produce together a total of 1,000,000 tons of coal a year. Last year Federal Coal & Coke only produced 377,771 tons of coal and the J. B. B. Company after its purchase on April 1 only a nominal amount owing to the depression in the fuel business.

Even under the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing New England Coal & Coke sold and delivered nearly 2,000,000 tons of coal outside of that sold by Federal Coal & Coke so that it is easy to see where a great increase in income is coming when normal conditions return.

BURLINGTON'S EXPENDITURES

NEW YORK—In 1911 the total expended by Burlington for new lines and extensions and for additions and betterments totaled \$15,858,217. Of this, \$11,031,402 was charged to capital account and \$4,826,815 to income of the year. In 1910 the total expenditure was \$8,987,193.

On the extension from Kirby to Powder river, Wyo., \$2,255,528 was expended during the year, and 12 miles from Kirby to Thermopolis, Wyo., are in operation. Track is laid 14 miles south of this point and grading finished on 82 miles more. The day will probably come when Burlington will bridge the gap from Powder River to Orin Junction, Wyo., the northern point of Colorado & Southern, Chicago & Northwestern lines now run between these points.

Net working capital of the Burlington at end of the year totaled \$7,973,652, against \$4,146,336 in 1910. Cash on hand increased from about \$9,000,000 to over \$10,500,000.

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table given below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one-half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserves.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserves in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

	Legal	Actual	Excess
Union	28.37	28.37	0.00
Old Boston	28.00	28.00	0.00
State	28.00	28.00	0.00
New England	28.00	28.00	0.00
Atlantic	28.00	28.00	0.00
Merchants	28.00	28.00	0.00
Second	28.00	28.00	0.00
Shawmut	28.00	28.00	0.00
Western	28.00	28.00	0.00
Webster and Atlas	28.00	28.00	0.00
First	28.00	28.00	0.00
Security	28.00	28.00	0.00
Commercial	28.00	28.00	0.00
Average	28.00	28.00	0.00

Average legal reserve is unchanged and average actual reserve is 1.7 per cent higher than a week ago. Fifteen of the 17 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and 12 in actual reserve. Five banks are below the 25 per cent legal reserve against four below last week.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 24)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co., Lenox.
Augusta, Ga.—H. H. Rice of Rice-O'Connor Shoe Co., U. S.
Baltimore, Md.—M. Adams of Carroll, Adams & Co., Tour.
Baltimore, Md.—S. C. Adams of Cohen, Adler Shoe Co., Essex.
Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Goldstein of H. Goldstein & Co., U. S.
Bristol, R. I.—J. H. Everett of Fayette-Feaver Shoe Co., U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—J. Brody of Hillman's Shoe Co., Tour.
Chicago, Ill.—F. W. Kocher of Selz, Schwalb & Co., 173 Lincoln st.
Cincinnati, O.—Cohen of Can Cohen, Essex.
Cincinnati, O.—M. P. Reister of Litt Bros. Co., U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—H. J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co., U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—Mr. Turpin of Putney Shoe Co., Tour.
Cincinnati, O.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge, Parker.
Cincinnati, O.—L. Z. Morris of Fleischman, Morris & Co., Lenox.
Cincinnati, O.—R. E. Thill of Grand Leather, Lenox.
Cincinnati, O.—Val Duttenecker of Val Duttenecker Shoe Co., Essex.
Cincinnati, O.—J. E. Tracy of J. E. Tracy & Co., U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—Harry Wolf of Wolf Bros. Shoe Co., Tour.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Wolf of C. & E. Shoe Co., U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—C. F. Boston of Henry Boston & Sons, Tour.
Cincinnati, O.—E. H. Edmondson of S. Brown & Bro., Ltd., Tour.
Cincinnati, O.—Percy Daniels of Nichols & Sons, Daniels.
Cincinnati, O.—J. Stevens, Essex.
Cincinnati, O.—J. Wolfers of J. Wolfers & Co., Tour.
Cincinnati, O.—Harvey Bates of Englehart, Bates & Co., U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—T. H. Shilin of Carter, Jones & Co., U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—R. B. Balderson, 63 South st.

SOME BANKS LOSING MONEY

NEW YORK—Many banks in various sections, in their desire to be designated as depositories for postal savings funds, are actually losing money. Government state and city bonds deposited are far in excess of funds to be deposited against them. In some cases the government has been able to place only about one seventh of par value of bonds deposited. In western cities and towns this discrepancy between deposits and bonds is more noticeable than in the East, where the volume of postal deposits is larger and desire to be designated as depositories is less keen.

One of the chief advantages of designation as a depository bank is the additional prestige an institution so designated is supposed to enjoy. It signifies simply that the bank has deposited a certain amount of acceptable bonds and is entitled to receive government deposits of postal savings funds in return. So far as actual profit on exchange bonds for deposits is concerned there is none unless amount of deposits approaches value of the bonds.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market continues firm. Rubber 17½@19½, Subway 1½@1½, Nevada Hills 2½@4½, La Rose 3 15-16@4; Tenopah 7@7½; Giroux 4@4½, Braden 4½@5, Inspiration 7½@7½, Greene Cananea 6½@7½, Butte Coalition 10½@17, Kerr Lake 2 11-16@2½.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange business was dull. Spelter up 3 points, copper and lead unchanged. Tin was 4 shade easier. Quotations are: Copper spot to Dec. 12½@12½, lead 4.25@4.30, spelter 6.20@6.30, and tin 41.90@42.25.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL'S YEAR IS VERY LEAN ONE

NEW YORK—American Cotton Oil's statement for year ended Aug. 31 last will be among the most unfavorable ever made, but that does not mean that the year as a whole will show a deficit before preferred dividends. About 3 per cent will be shown on preferred.

In previous year the company showed \$1,384,255, equivalent to 10.9 per cent on preferred, and a balance of \$1,372,339, or 6.78 per cent on junior issue. Three per cent on preferred is approximately \$300,000.

The following shows earnings available for dividends and per cent earned and paid on common stock:

	Avail. for divs.	Avail. for com.	P.C. Com. divs.
1910	\$1,184,255	\$1,372,339	6.78
1909	2,712,360	2,100,483	10.38
1908	1,203,002	646,134	3.19
1907	2,307,202	1,755,348	8.46
1906	1,308,530	781,621	3.66
1905	1,015,822	403,498	1.90
1904	84,820	232,019	1.15
1903	1,384,255	1,184,255	10.38
1902	2,238,206	1,676,200	8.03
1901	1,401,357	479,941	2.37
1900	1,401,357	985,200	4.37

Declared in March, 1908, from 1907 earnings.

The board meets next month for action on the common dividend. A director says: "There has been no decision as yet on common dividend. The last semi-annual common dividend was paid but not earned, and there are two sides to the question whether it would be better to continue the rate or not. It was the original intention to make present common rate permanent, but the lean year we have just experienced is out of line with all precedent and upsets all calculations."

Present outlook is much improved over a year ago. The company has always made good profits in years of large cotton crops and consequent lower priced raw materials.

OUTLOOK FOR CORN EXPORTS

CHICAGO—Max Feuer, the Rotterdam corn importer, who is here, says: "Argentina has been the largest exporter of corn in the world, the amount sent out of that country in 1910 having been 185,000,000 bushels and 89,000,000 bushels in 1909. The crop this year was officially placed at 27,675,000 bushels, compared with 175,000,000 bushels in 1910 and 177,000,000 bushels in 1909. The planting of the 1912 crop is now in progress and fears are expressed that the area may possibly be curtailed owing to high prices of seed."

"Not a pound of corn is available for export in South America, and under the very best conditions there will be none for shipment until May. We will be enabled to get some corn from South Africa, but it will not be a 'drop in the bucket' when the amount of this grain wanted abroad is taken into consideration. We have representatives in every part of the United States, and as one man they report old corn scarce and new corn out of condition. While it is not a pleasant situation for the importer to talk on, I can see no other course for corn but a higher level."

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	September	October	Year to date
LEHIGH VALLEY	\$3,413,193	\$4,024,428	\$1,511,235
Net operating revenue	1,154,267	1,154,267	2,308,534
Operating expenses	1,355,667	1,355,667	2,711,334
From July 1	9,923,333	9,923,333	19,846,666
Total operating revenue	3,478,820	3,478,820	6,957,640
Operating expenses	3,100,522	3,100,522	6,201,044
Operating income	378,298	378,298	756,596

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY

	First week October	Second week October	Year to date
Operating revenue	\$183,471	\$183,471	\$1,000,000
Operating expenses	1,758,080	1,758,080	1,758,080
Operating income	62,391	62,391	62,391

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA

	First week October	Second week October	Year to date
Operating revenue	\$49,290	\$49,290	\$1,172,000
Operating expenses	67,723	67,723	1,354,000
Operating income	18,567	18,567	18,567

HAYMA ELECTRIC

	First week October	Second week October	Year to date
Operating revenue	\$49,290	\$49,290	\$1,172,000
Operating expenses	67,723	67,723	1,354,000
Operating income	18,567	18,567	18,567

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT CO.

	September	October	Year to date
Gross earnings	\$134,000	\$134,000	\$1,000,000
Net earnings	81,421	81,421	651,367
Balance	41,273	41,273	3,907
From July 1	1,320,190	1,320,190	164,400
Net earnings	738,098	738,098	1,476,196
Balance	287,130	287,130	118,000

REDUCTION IN REFINED SUGAR

NEW YORK—The American Sugar Refining Company and B. H. Howell Sons & Co., reduced price of sugar five points to 6.70c less 2 per cent for cash, for fine granulated. The Federal Company quotes 6.50c less the usual discount for cash. The raw market is steady and unchanged. London beet is firm, October 17½@4½, up 4½; November 17½@4½, up 4½; May 17½@3d, up 5½d.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Ry 43½, Cambria Steel 44½, Electric Company of America 11½, General Asphalt 17½, Lehigh Valley Navigation 78½, Lehigh Valley 82 11-16, Pennsylvania Steel 103, Philadelphia Company 51½, Philadelphia Electric 10½, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 23½, Philadelphia Traction 84, Union Traction 51½, United Gas Improvements 85½.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD

At a special meeting of stockholders of the Old Colony Railroad Company, held today the directors were authorized to purchase the property and franchise of the Plymouth & Middleboro Railroad Company.

EQUIPMENT ORDERS

NEW YORK—Foreign orders have been placed with American Locomotive Company for seven locomotives.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Gloucester, from Norfolk, with 50 bags peanuts.
Str Devonian, from Liverpool, with 600 half cases onions, 207 cases figs, 11,597 bbls grapes.
Str Larianian, from Glasgow, with 100 cases, 200 half cases and 200 crates onions.
Str Herman Winter, from New York, with 15 bags beans, 54 bags figs, 82 bbls grapes, 103 crates pineapples, 446 bbls, 25 bbls macaroni.
Str James S. Whitney, from New York, with 32 bags grape fruit, 25 bags raisins, 23 cases figs, 41 bbls grapes, 20 bbls dates, 192 bbls macaroni.
Str Norfolk due here tomorrow, has 895 bbls beans.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 10,254 bbls 639 bbls, cranberries 302 bbls, Florida oranges 116 bbls, California oranges 384 bbls, California fruit 0 cars, pinea 103 crts, grapes 12,051 bbls, 63,623 bbls 8941 carriers, raisins 1550 bbls, figs 290 pkgs, dates 20 bbls, peanuts 300 bags, potatoes 17,656 bush, onions 6121 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 2214 pkgs. Last year 908 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents, \$5.75@6.25 in wood, clears \$4.20@4.90; winter wheat patents \$4.85@5.25, straight \$4.00@5, clears \$4.30@4.75, Kansas hard winter patents in jute \$5.15@5.75, rye flour \$5.10@5.60, Graham flour \$3.85@4.70.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 88c, steamer yellow 87½c, No. 3 yellow 87c, to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow 83½c@86c, No. 3 yellow 84½c@85c, lake and rail shipment No. 2 yellow 85½c@87c, No. 3 yellow 84½c@86c.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 56c, No. 2 55½c, No. 3 55c, rejected white 54c; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 56½c@58c, 36 to 38 lbs 55½c@56c, 34 to 36 lbs 54½c@55½c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.02@1.04 100-lb bag, granulated \$3.95@4.10, bolted, \$3.85@4; oatmeal, rolled \$5.55@5.95 bbl, cut and ground \$6.10@6.55.

Milled—To ship from the mills, bran, spring \$20.25@20.75, winter \$20.50@27, middlings \$28.25@30.50, mixed feed \$28@30.25, red dog \$32.50, cottonseed meal \$30.50@31, hominy feed \$32.25, gluten feed \$30@30.50, stock feed \$30.75.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice, \$20.50@27, No. 1 \$25.50@26, No. 2 \$22.50@24.50, No. 3 \$18.50@19.50, No. 1 Canadian \$25@25.50, straw, rye \$18@19.50, oat \$20.50@21.50.

Butter—Northern creamery 31@32c; Western creamery 31c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henney 38@41c; Eastern best 35@35c, Western best 26@26c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.55@2.60; medium choice, hand picked, \$2.30@2.50; California small white, \$2.00@2.65; yellow eyes, best, \$2.25@2.40; red kidney, choice, \$3.50.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-bu bag, \$1.55@1.65.

Onions—Conn river, 100-lb bag, \$1.65@2; Ohio, per 100-lb bag, \$1.75@1.90.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@4.50.
Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2.40@4.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$4.50@6; cantaloupes, per crate, 75c@82c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—3600 the 1370 bbls 207,382 lbs butter, 2423 bbls cheese, 1934 cs eggs. 1910—34 the 3500 bbls 232,992 lbs butter, 1187 bbls cheese, 2399 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

NEW YORK—Today—10,902 pkgs butter, 2819 bbls cheese, 12,023 cs eggs. 1910—10,902 pkgs butter, 5863 bbls cheese, 12,440 cs eggs.

Today's New York Market by Telegram
Butter market firm—Special, 32c; extra 31c.

Cheese market steadier—Current make special, 14½@14½c; average best, 14c. Egg market firm on high grades. Extra late, 26@28c; late, 23c@25c.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg market steady Oct. 23 at 22½c.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter market firm Oct. 23; ex 29c, No. 1 package stock 19c, receipts 8094. Egg market steady; prime firsts 22c, firsts 21c, ordinary firsts 18c; receipts 3909.

ELGIN, Ill.—Butter market firm at 29½c.

UTICA, N. Y.—Cheese sales Oct. 23, 2900 at 13c, curb 18½c.

Liverpool Cheese

Canadian colored 90, white 68.6.

PACIFIC COAST HOP BUSINESS

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

NEXT SPRING CALLED
IMPORTANT TIME IN
MOROCCAN QUESTION

Franco-German Parleying
Is Outwardly Satisfactory,
but Monitor Is Told That
Togoland Roused Feeling

OFFER RETRACTED

Withdrawal of Territory to
Be Ceded by Germany in
Exchange for Kongo Area
Brings New Complication

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Although the opinion is being expressed as freely perhaps on the stock exchange in London as on the bourse in Paris, that the negotiations between France and Germany have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, it may be said that the conversations between the two countries are not yet by any means at an end.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor had recently the opportunity of discussing the question with a gentleman particularly qualified to speak with authority on the subject, and the pith of the conversation may be summarized as follows:

It is an open secret that Germany found herself frustrated in an altogether unexpected manner in her attempt to obtain a footing in Morocco, and it should be explained that the principal reason that impels Germany to refrain from going to war is the fact that to engage in hostilities would spell financial ruin. The government of the country is being carried on on borrowed money and the moment war was declared this money would be withdrawn.

During the course of the negotiations with France Germany promised to cede a certain portion of Togoland in exchange for a considerable area of the French Kongo. It is known, however, that Germany has since retracted this offer with the result that a strong feeling has grown up in France against handing over so much of the Kongo territory. The Chamber is about to meet in Paris and the all-important question of Morocco will be discussed. M. Pichon, the late foreign minister, will have much to say on the subject, it is known, and will probably lead an attack against the government.

At the same time the Reichstag will be meeting shortly in Berlin, and it can only be said at this juncture that the ministers in both countries will do well to be moderate in their expressions of opinions on the question.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador in Berlin, is in the meantime meeting Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter at intervals, and it is interesting to note that these conversations will continue for the present at any rate. The policy of M. Cambon, in doing all in his power to prolong these discussions with the German foreign minister, is the policy initiated by the leading statesmen in Great Britain and France; the object being that in the event of Germany considering the question of delivering an ultimatum to France, M. Cambon may be in a position to immediately communicate with his own government and that of Great Britain.

Britain Would Act

In the event of such a message being received Great Britain would immediately make every effort to induce both Germany and France to agree to a conference. Were it merely a question of fact it would be possible to consider the possibility of referring the matter to arbitration at The Hague. Since, however, it is a question of prestige it cannot, according to the leading statesmen in both countries, be settled in this manner but must be decided by war, unless a definite and satisfactory arrangement can be arrived at between the two countries themselves.

For the moment, perhaps, the situation will remain outwardly unchanged. Those, however, who are able to speak with authority and who know more of the details of the negotiations than appear in the press declare that the question may come to a head in the coming spring.

France, it is said, may then forward a firm and final request to Germany to withdraw her warship from Agadir, and the refusal of Germany to withdraw her ship would be tantamount to a declaration of war. The British government would in the meantime be kept in the closest touch with all transactions, and in the event of diplomatic relations between France and Germany being broken off, it would rest with Great Britain to use her fleet and army in the support of France with as little delay as possible.

COINS FOUND IN CASTLE

(Special to the Monitor)
CARNARVON, Wales—While some alterations were in progress at Carnarvon castle 32 silver coins were found buried at a depth of 39 feet below the basement of the tower. How they came to be in this position is, and probably will remain, a mystery.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH IS
COMPLETELY ROUTED
BY PERSIAN TROOPS

Great Britain and Russia
May Resolve Upon Action
to Open Trade Routes
if Situation Is Unchanged

BRIGAND STILL BUSY

(Special to the Monitor)
TEHERAN, Persia—At no time since Muhamed Ali landed have the prospects of his success seemed very favorable. At present they appear less favorable than ever, and it might even be said that his attempt to regain the throne has signally failed. Various reports have been circulated as to the exact whereabouts of the ex-Shah, among them a rumor that he has retired again to Russian territory, but they are not to be relied upon.

In the meantime Muhamed Ali's brother, Salar-ed-Dowleh, has been completely routed by the government troops, a number of prisoners having been taken, in addition to which it appears that he has lost all his guns. Salar-ed-Dowleh's followers have amassed large quantities of loot, which they took from the districts they traversed, and gradually numbers of his men, together with their booty, have left him, with the result that when he reached Moharan he had but 12,000 men instead of the 35,000 who were with him at the commencement of the campaign. Salar-ed-Dowleh has now, it is understood, disbanded his troops and left for Europe.

Brigand at Large

With respect to the brigand, Naib Hussein, he is still at large, following his usual tactics and collecting considerable quantities of loot, and the Bakhtiari who are engaged in his pursuit find great difficulty in resisting the temptation to collect the spoils which he is compelled to drop when pressed by his followers.

In the meantime troops have been despatched from India for the purpose of protecting the British consulates in southern Persia, and it is to be hoped that the adoption of this measure will result in the restoration of law and order in that part of the country. At the present moment the majority of the routes used by traders are still unsafe, with the result that the caravans are unable to use them, and this entails considerable loss in many directions.

The government has certainly been handicapped by the recent attempt of Muhamed Ali to reach Teheran. Since, however, his followers have been practically routed, it is confidently hoped that a period of peace and progress will follow. The government will then have time to devote more attention to suppressing the rebellious tribes in the south and so insure the opening of the trade routes, the closing of which entails so much loss, not only to the representatives of foreign firms, but to the country itself.

Difficulties Seen

The sympathies of most people are with the government at Teheran, for it is fully realized how difficult is the task with which it is faced. It is clear, however, that the unsatisfactory condition of affairs at present prevailing in the south must be put an end to, and if steps are not taken in the near future to insure a satisfactory solution of the question it may be that the matter will be taken up by one or more of the powers principally interested.

The question of active interference in Persia has been considered on more than one occasion by European statesmen; but it has always been hoped that the Persian government would prove equal to the task of inaugurating such measures as would provide for and insure the proper development of the country.

In the event of the government being unable to cope with the situation, the question of foreign interference will undoubtedly recur, and since Great Britain and Persia are the two countries at present most interested in Persia they may feel compelled to insist upon the introduction of such measures as will at least guarantee the free and safe passage of caravans along the trade routes, which are at present closed owing to the inability of the Persian government to guarantee the protection of those using them.

PLOWING MATCH
HELD NEAR LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Ilford Farmers Association held their sixth annual plowing match and root show at a place where once stood an oak tree, under whose branches the famous Fairlop fair was formerly held. The oak tree is now a thing of the past, and the parish of Ilford, which is hardly seven miles from London, has a population of 70,000. The fact that 76 plow teams took part in the competition proves that agriculture still flourishes in the district, while there was a very satisfactory show of agricultural produce.

PRINCE HENRY URGES
AEROPLANE'S VALUE
TO GERMAN FORCES

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—Opinion continues to be divided on the question of the superiority of the dirigible over the aeroplane or vice versa for military or naval purposes. It has been generally understood that in this country at all events the dirigible has been considered as the most practical form of air vessel for use with the army. Lately, however, Prince Henry of Prussia has become an efficient aeroplane pilot. He has accordingly come to the conclusion that after all the aeroplane is the class of machine that is going to prove most satisfactory.

"It is said that he has made a report to his majesty the Emperor on the subject of his recent experiments, in which he expresses the opinion that the dirigible has had its day and that the only really serviceable machine will in the future be the aeroplane."

His royal highness expresses the hope also that a sum of no less than \$7,500,000 will be devoted next year to the purchase of aeroplanes.

YEMEN REPORTS
SHOW REVOLT OF
IMAM YAHIA OVER

Turks at Peace in Section of
Arabia, But the Mahdi of
Asir Is Still in Field, as
Far as Facts Are Known

(Special to the Monitor)
ADEN, Arabia—It has never been particularly easy to obtain accurate news of the state of affairs in the Yemen; but there seems no reason to doubt the news that the Turks have arrived at a satisfactory arrangement with the Imam Yahia and that the revolt in that section of Arabia may be considered at an end.

It is even said that the Imam has offered the Sultan of Turkey 100,000 men to take the field against the Italians. Whether the rebel leader has anything like this number of fighting men at his disposal is, to say the least, doubtful; what has possibly occurred is that the Imam has guaranteed to oppose the Italians in the event of their attempting to invade the Yemen. There is little likelihood, however, of the Italians attempting any such thing.

Meanwhile as far as it is possible to

BRAZED JOINT FAILS
AND CAUSE IS SOUGHT

At Meeting of Institute of
Metals Experts Agree on
Advisableness of Using
Only Solid Drawn Pipes

CORROSION IS NOTED

(Special to the Monitor)
NEWCASTLE, Eng.—At the autumn meeting of the Institute of Metals Prof. Henry Louis, M. A., D. Sc., Assoc. R. S. M., M. Inst. C. E., etc., read a summary of his interesting paper "On the Failure of a Brazed Joint."

An explosion had occurred last year, Professor Louis explained, in the steam-pipe of the steamship Lord Cromer, while she was running under about 175 pounds steam pressure. It was found that the longitudinal brazed joint of the pipe had opened up, causing the explosion. The braze was found to be extensively corroded, especially on the inner surface and Professor Louis said that the Board of Trade had requested him to investigate the cause of the corrosion.

Microscope Used

"After being polished and etched, the corroded part was examined under a microscope. Fig. 1 shows the braze as seen under a low power, showing the typical structure of brass, but under a high power (Fig. 2) the crystals of brass were seen to be separated by a fine network of whitish alloy; all the flanges and fractures of the corroded brass had exactly followed these reticulations, and it was obvious that they had formed lines of weakness along which corrosion had taken place."

Further on in his paper, and after describing some experiments, Professor Louis says he has no doubt that these reticulations were caused by an alloy consisting chiefly of lead and tin, which had solidified under the crystals of brass. The lead, part of the zinc, and a small portion of tin had been dissolved out and thus caused weakness. Lead, Professor Louis said, was the injurious element.

Prof. J. T. Milton, chief engineer of Lloyd's, opening the debate on the paper, copies of which had been circulated before the meeting, said that he had investigated the failure of a brazed joint on another steamer, and had also come to the conclusion that the braze had not been faulty originally, as was at first supposed, but that certain

EYRES PENINSULA HAS
GREAT WHEAT FUTURE

South Australia's Royal Commission Travels 1550 Miles
and Is Delighted With the
Land of the West Coast

RAILWAY IS NEEDED

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—A more thorough, systematic and comprehensive tour by a parliamentary royal commission than the one which for 16 days explored Eyres peninsula has never before been undertaken in South Australia.

Setting out from Adelaide on Aug. 18 the commission, accompanied by the commissioner of crown lands (the Hon. Crawford Vaughan), the attorney-general (the Hon. W. J. Denny), private members and government officials, traveled by steamer, train, motor car and horse and trap over the great belt of country 400 odd miles west of Spencer's gulf.

Altogether 1550 miles were traversed by land and sea and the commission gathered much valuable information with respect to the west coast country and its future possibilities of settlement. As the commissioner of crown lands put it on his return to Adelaide, the trip was a perfect revelation to every one of the party.

"We saw," said Mr. Vaughan, "land unequalled in extent by any other part of the state or even the commonwealth. We may confidently look forward to the west coast producing as large a quantity of wheat as the whole of the state now produces. I can say confidently that South Australia is the greatest agricultural community in the commonwealth."

Other members of the commission and the party generally are equally enthusiastic concerning the future of Eyres peninsula. Several of them are practical farmers who had not seen the country for many years, and they were astonished at the vast quantity of good land awaiting settlement. Without exception they were sanguine that, given railway facilities, the country would attract thousands of farmers, and thus, as in the case of Pinnaroo, add a "new province" to South Australia.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG—The Gangut, the fourth dreadnought battleship of the Baltic fleet, has been launched here. Her displacement when completed will be 25,000 tons.

BRAZED JOINT SEEN UNDER LOW
POWER

(Reproduced by permission of Council of Institute of Metals)



(Reproduced by permission of Council of Institute of Metals)

BRAZED JOINT SEEN UNDER HIGH
POWER

of the metals, including zinc, had been dissolved out.

Among the other speakers in the debate Professor Huntington said that brazing was an uncertain and impractical process, depending on the temperature, the time the man keeps the blow-pipe on the joint, and many other causes. The reticulations, he declared, were very probably caused by a copper tin alloy, but that there were all sorts of possibilities of corrosion, and other methods should be used instead.

The president, Sir J. Munz, said that, in his experience, corrosion arises from the presence of the tin, which is used because it makes the solder easier to apply.

Professor Louis replying explained that his paper was referring to one special case, and in that case the corrosion was certainly caused by the presence of lead. But he agreed that solid drawn pipes should be used instead of brazed ones.



Scale of Miles
(Specially drawn for the Christian Science Monitor)
MAP SHOWS EYRES PENINSULA

N. S. W. PRODUCE
MARKETS FIRM
AND WHEAT RISES

Victorian Butter Export for
Week Totals 180½ Tons,
Having Value of £13,050;
All Government-Inspected

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Following are the latest quotations at the departure of the mail. The grain and general produce markets in New South Wales continue firm.

Wheat. Suttrung whites, comeback, bolis and Manitoba are strong at 4d and 5d. Advance on all other varieties. Other lots advanced at 3s. 8½d. Wheaten chaff, prime, 4s. 9d to 5s. Oaten chaff, prime, 4s. to 4s. 3d. Lucerne, choice dry, 4s. 6d. to 5s. Lucerne, bales, 3s. to 3s. 3d. Oats, 2s. to 2s. 4d. Maize, 3s. to 3s. 1½d. Potatoes, prime Redskin, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.

DAIRY PRODUCE.
Butter—Selected 120s., prime 108s. to 116s., secondary 100s. to 108s. Cheese—Prime loaf 6½d. to 6½d., large 5d. to 5½d., medium 4½d. to 5d. Bacon—Prime factory sides 1½d. to 1½d., hatches 6½d. to 6½d., middles 8d. Hams—Bacon 8d. to 8d., special 1s. 1½d. Lard—Bulk 3½d., packets 6d. to 6½d.

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Exports of government-inspected butter for this state for the week ended Aug. 31, 1911, totaled 130½ tons, of an approximate value (c. i. f.) of £13,050. The United Kingdom will receive 89 tons of this total, South Africa 29½ tons and eastern and other ports 12½ tons.

The total butter exports from July 1, 1911, to Aug. 31, 1911, according to the same official report, came to 707½ tons, valued at approximately £74,321, and sent to the following places: United Kingdom 392½ tons, South Africa 153½ tons, and eastern and other ports 162½ tons.

The comparative monthly statement of butter exports, compiled by R. Crowe, superintendent of exports, shows that for August, season 1911-12, the total exports were 453½ tons, of which the United Kingdom took 315 tons, South Africa 61½ tons and eastern and other ports 77½ tons. For the previous August, season 1910-11, a total of 595 tons was sent away as follows: United Kingdom 471 tons, South Africa 66 tons and eastern and other ports 58 tons.

BULGARIA ISSUES
NOTE OF WARNING

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA—In view of the Turkish mobilization the Bulgarian government has issued a semi-official note to the effect that in view of the mobilization in the vilayet of Adrianople and the reinforcement of posts on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier, the Bulgarian representatives accredited to the great powers have been instructed to draw the attention of their respective governments to these military preparations, which, it is maintained, are not justifiable owing to the absolutely correct attitude of Bulgaria. At the same time, these representatives are to request the governments to communicate with Constantinople with a view to inducing the Turkish government to refrain from making these military preparations.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM
IN GREAT BRITAIN IS
ANALYZED IN REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The business of the National Telephone Company is in the near future to be taken over by the postoffice, and in this connection the figures published in the annual report of the postmaster-general are of special interest.

During the past year 137 postoffice exchanges were opened in the provinces—97 in England and Wales, 24 in Scotland and 16 in Ireland. The approaching transfer of the lines throws upon the postoffice the work of extending the telephone system to the less populous parts of the country, in some cases the lines being included in the postoffice system but in certain outlying areas already served by the National Telephone Company the extension being made by them at the cost of the postoffice.

In his report the postmaster-general says: "Such extensions, though they are of great value to the districts concerned, yield no direct profit for some time, and in some cases cause a loss. The great majority of the postoffice provincial exchanges are of this class, so that a favorable balance sheet cannot be expected until the company's business in more profitable districts is taken over. There are nevertheless no grounds for doubting that judicious extension, rendering the previously existing provincial system more valuable to the users and more profitable to the state, is a sound policy. I have had under consideration the question of introducing a cheaper form of telephone service in sparsely populated rural districts, and I hope by this means and with the aid of the agricultural associations to assist the agricultural classes without loss to other taxpayers."

Figures Published

Appended are some of the figures published in the report, which is for the year 1910-1911, showing the increase over those of the previous year.

Six hundred seventy-eight trunk line exchanges were opened, showing an increase of 33.

There were 2848 trunk circuits, showing an increase of 182.

There were 30,100,068 conversations over inland trunk lines, showing an increase of 3,533,750.

Capital expenditure was £5,337,725, showing an increase of £88,153.

Gross revenue from inland calls £765,282, showing an increase of £102,437.

Receipts from continental calls, £24,966, showing an increase of £291.

Total number of lines directly connected with postoffice exchanges on March 31, last, 25,441, showing an increase of 2229.

Exchange telephones 36,650, showing an increase of 3230.

Postoffice subscribers' telephones in London 73,205, showing an increase of 9103.

Approximate number of calls originated 85,500,000, showing an increase of 13,500,000.

New subscribers being joined up at the rate of 250 a week.

FLIGHT BY M. HAMEL
ACROSS CHANNEL IS
ENDED IN DENSE FOG

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Some estimate of the progress achieved of late in the science of aviation can be gained by the comparative indifference excited nowadays by a flight across the English channel. It is true that the cross-channel flights still excite notice, but the interest aroused by them becomes less and less. For all that, they have still their distinctive character, and the flight recently made by M. Gustav Hamel is an instance in point.

M. Hamel had arranged to take a new 70-horsepower Bleriot two-seated monoplane from M. Bleriot's country residence at Hardelet, some six miles from Boulogne, to the Bleriot school at Hendon. Crossing the channel at an altitude estimated by him as between 8000 and 10000 feet, he remained at a considerable height as far as Canterbury. Here he descended to a lower altitude of about 5000 feet, gradually flying lower, and lower until he descended near Maidstone, his object being to determine his exact position.

Considerable fog prevailed throughout the flight, and on ascending once more after half an hour's rest he made straight for the Thames, which he followed up to and past London, the atmosphere being so thick that he could only just make out the water. On reaching Alperston the fog had become so dense that he found himself compelled to descend, the distance from Hendon being only four miles.

QUEENSLAND TO WIN SETTLERS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—Negotiations are in progress with a view to the formation of a settlement in Queensland of the residents of Pitcairn Island, to the number of about 180. The islanders are descendants of the mutineers on the Bounty.

LAND TRANSACTION
IN NORTH TARANAKI
TO AID SETTLEMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—A big land transaction, which means much to North Taranaki by the settling of thousands of acres that at present are not brought under cultivation, was recently completed when the newly formed Mokau Coal Estates Company completed the purchase from G. H. Stubbs of Waitara of the mineral rights in the Mangapapa block and the coal mine contained therein. The purchase of what is familiarly termed the Mokau Jones (the Mokau-Mohakaitino) block had been previously effected by the company.

Surface Rights Bought

The Mangapapa block consists of 14,000 acres of leasehold on the northern bank of the Mokau river. The surface rights over it have been acquired by Messrs. Mason, Chamber & Bernard. Chambers & Co., who are now in possession of the mineral rights, intend to continue working the coal mine, and considerably developing it. The company will put the colliery into a thoroughly efficient state for large deliveries of coal, which is well known on account of its excellent qualities, both for steam and household purposes.

The coal measures will be worked to their full capacity, and either river steamers or auxiliary scows will be utilized in the transportation of the coal, which will be placed on the markets of the west coast of this island as early as possible. It is the company's intention that New Plymouth shall be the headquarters of its coal business because the Mokau river can be more conveniently worked from this port.

Waitara to be Kept

It is not intended that the Waitara depot and yards shall be relinquished. The company reserves the mineral rights throughout both blocks, which contain in addition to coal large deposits of limestone suitable for cement and of freestone of superior quality. These will also be developed.

The Mokau-Mohakaitino block contains some 46,000 acres of freehold, with a frontage of about 50 miles on the southern bank of the Mokau river. It will be surveyed and cut up into suitable sections. As soon as about 10,000 or 15,000 acres have been subdivided into sections ranging in area from 200 or 300 acres to 1500 or 2000 acres (according to the nature of the country) this area will be offered for sale. It is the hope of the company if the surveys and plans are completed to have the whole of the 46,000 acres sold within the next 12 months and to have about 50 families on the land in that time.

RUSSIA TO HAVE
AVIATION SCHOOL

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG—A bill has been introduced in the Duma by the minister of war granting a government subsidy of £10,000 (\$50,000) a year for three years for the maintenance of a military aviation school. The subsidy is to commence next year.

BI-WEEKLY

The Monitor
Now OffersA Stamp
Department

For the Children
Every Other Saturday

¶ This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit.
¶ The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

Saturday's
Monitor

Wedding Invitations
ENGRAVED W. B. Clarke & Co.
(PRINTED) 26 & 28 Tremont St.

THE HOME FORUM

SCHOLARSHIP AND THE FOLK

DESCRIBING himself as touched to the quick in his patriotic self-love, a writer in Scribner's tells of his delight in reading the report of Lord Rosebery's speech on the English House of Lords. He asked himself: "Is there any public man in the United States who could have made that speech? The scholarship, the candor, the wit, the courtesy, almost above all what Boswell, speaking of Topham Beauclerk's way of telling a story, calls 'a lively elegant manner, and that air of the world which has-I know not what impressive effect, as if there were something more than is expressed or than perhaps we can perfectly understand.' These are the qualities of British parliamentary eloquence."

This rare finish of scholarship among English statesmen is something which seems as yet non-existent in America. This writer thinks this may be because the hearers would not hear, or because there is no newspaper that would, like the London Times, publish such a speech in full, affording an audience. He says that expression of present American national life is seen in its statesmen. But no doubt there must be a time before this country when there will be leisure for men to have scholarship, a financial competency and an interest in politics, too.

Just now America's best scholarship is probably in the universities, where those Americans who love books are making book lore their concern and incidentally

their livelihood. What Professor Palmer at Harvard has to say in his book, "The Ideal Teacher," of his work itself being a large part of the reward of a teacher, who should therefore be content if the financial return is small, is comforting until America shall learn that scholarship is as well worth paying for as skill in various arts.

Beautiful Surroundings
Aid to Good Work

THERE is a factory near Boston, a place where photographs are made and colored and framed for educational uses, where the new idea of happy conditions for workers is a guiding star.

The building is long and narrow so that every room has sunshine. The factory, or studio as it is called, stands high on a hillside overlooking a wonderful landscape, with a wide veranda where the workers may pass the noon hour and tennis courts below where there may be games. The rest room is fitted with various works of art and the manager's idea is that if beautiful things are to be produced here their beauty will infallibly be enhanced by the sense of beauty kept active in the persons who are charged with the making. Handwork, moreover, prevails wherever possible, in framing, for example, coloring, etc.

Your Bible was life before it became letter, and you must live into the life that dictated the letter if you will find its true import. You cannot seek what you have not some notion of in yourself. Inspiration must find answering inspiration. . . . It needs a man to perceive a man, an inspired soul to translate the text of an inspired book and interpret the revelation after it is written. . . . "If thou beest it thou seest it."—Bronson Alcott.

SECRET OF BROWNING'S POWER

EXPLAINING Browning's hold on his readers by the fact that he not only had the poet's vision but believed in the actuality of the spiritually perfect thing that transcends mortal sight, A. R. Vail, writing in Unity, says:

He had visions when, with Abt Vogler, "Earth had attained to Heaven, there was no more near nor far." He knew perfect moments in which, like Paul, he

was caught up into heaven. The striking thing is that, realist though he was, he believed his visions. Tennyson, too, had moments when, in the words of King Arthur,

This earth he walks on seems not earth,
This light that strikes his eyeball is not light,
This air that smites his forehead is not air,
But vision—yes, his very hand and foot—

In moments when he feels he cannot die, And knows himself no vision to himself, Nor the light of God a vision.

But Tennyson doubted. Many of us have known such experiences, but we, too, play the skeptic. Browning, with the venturesomeness of the strong man, dared to believe. To him those spiritual glimpses of future perfection were no creations of his own thought.

Here is the finger of God, a flash of the wit that can, Existence behind all laws, that made them, and lo, they are!

He was perfect for a moment in vision. That moment to him was reality. It was sent by the indestructible and changeless God, and in Him it still lived. The high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard.

The passion that left the ground to lose itself in the sky, Are music-sent to God by the lover and the bard;

Enough that he heard it once; we shall hear it by and by
When eternity affirms the conceptions of the hour.

To Browning these sublime moments of transfigured vision are celestial patterns which we are to work into the fabric of our character. They are not pageants to be enjoyed—they may be beautiful; witness the contemplations of the rapt Wordsworth. They are a challenge to action.

Italian Naval Hero

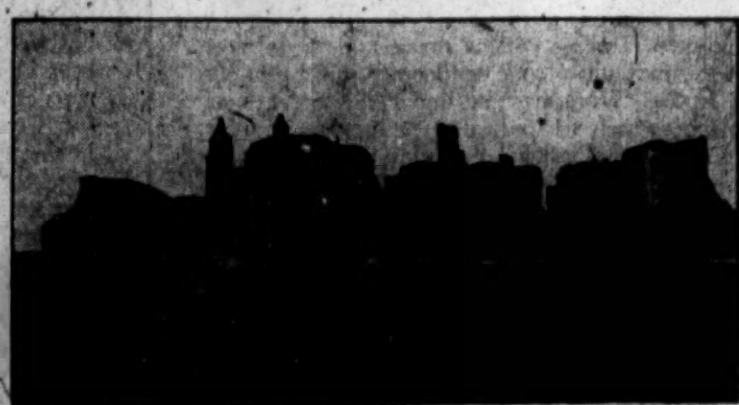
One of the sights to be seen in visiting Genoa is the Doria palace, where Verdi lived at one time. Today its chief fame is the musical one, and the tourist lingering in the pleasant Italian courtyard under the stately walls, with the peculiarly dignified character that marks the Genoan architecture, thinks little of the Italian sea rover who gave the palace his name.

Andrea Doria is supposed to have been a native of Genoa, it is said. But for years he fought against his native country in the service of Francis I. of France. Subsequently he deserted the French and went over to the Spanish-Austrian party, thereby checking the progress of French arms in Italy. He drove the French out of Genoa in 1528, and was made doge, or chief magistrate. He fought many naval battles with varying fortune against the Turks and Corsairs, and he is esteemed in Italy as one of its most famous naval heroes.

Contented Artist

A certain sculptor said to a friend on the Cape May beach:
"You know that terra-cotta statuette of mine, 'The Bathers'?" Well, I got more for it than I expected."
"But," said his friend, "I thought your landlady just took it for board."
"Yes, very true," said the sculptor, "but you must remember that the price of board has gone up."—Louisville Post

OLD CASTLE OF BORDER DAYS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
STately Ruins Mark Warkworth Castle

Ancient fortification in Northumberland gives wonderful impression of wildness of early times

PERHAPS no county in England is so richly strewn with ancient fortifications as Northumberland. In addition to the Roman wall and the Roman camps, there are also, dotted all over the county, the ruins of castles, many of them dating from Norman and even from Saxon times. In some cases, notably Alnwick and Prudhoe, the castles have been restored and are now inhabited, but often, as at Warkworth, there are only ruins left.

At Warkworth the great baronial hall with its immense fireplace can still be seen, and the keep entered. The Gatehouse was probably built by the fourth Lord Percy about 1400, while the outer bailey walls are probably of the twelfth century. Part of the scene of Shakespeare's "Henry IV." is laid here, and in 1715 James III. was proclaimed king at Warkworth.

The ruins of the castle, standing on high ground overlooking the sea, are very fine and convey a wonderful idea of the wildness of the life of the border land before England and Scotland were united. Its thick walls with only narrow slits for windows, its dungeons, drawbridges and portcullis all make one rejoice that those days of stress and battle are over and that peace now reigns in the land.

And yet riding over the wild hills which surround the castle one feels that

even in those days the dwellers on the border lands must have found many compensations. How gorgeous it is on a spring day sitting in the heather, with the curlews whistling or occasionally a sudden whir of wings overhead, as quite unconscious of one's presence, some grouse flash by. Then in the winter how beautiful is the deep purple of the heather-covered hills and rugged crags, or the rush of the great winds which give such an impression of strength and wildness and have a fascination as great in their way as that of the wonderful Egyptian desert.

The Northumbrian loves his country well. He is possessed of independence, hardness and strength of character, and also of a serene and wholly unreasonable contempt for the "foreigner" from the "south," any one that is living more than about 50 miles south of Northumberland.

Howard Pease in his "Tales of Northumbria" gives an amusing description of the Northumbrian character. He says, "The true Northumbrian is in a threefold danger of betraying his origin: phonetically by the burr; dialectically by constant use of 'mevies' (may be, perhaps, 'wor' (our). 'T's warned' (I warrant you); psychologically by a perpetual readiness to back himself, his dog, or any of his belongings against any other man's in the world, and for any amount, at a moment's notice."

TRUE RESISTANCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOLSTOI in his book entitled "My Religion" speaks of the illuminating discovery that he made one day when reading from the Sermon on the Mount. After having wandered for many years in the wilderness of unbelief and agnosticism, coming back to the New Testament with a mind freed from early religious prejudices and enriched by human experience, he was startled beyond measure by the appalling contrast between ecclesiastical Christianity and the real teachings of Christ.

The passage which impressed him most in reading the Sermon on the Mount was that which follows Jesus' reference to the Levitical system which he described as exacting "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." The alternative command, "But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil," came home to him as a revelation of the spirit of true religion and ultimately revolutionized his entire conception of man's relation to God. While the great Russian reformer may have fallen short in some respects of grasping the full import of the teachings of Christ Jesus, still he did much to emancipate his countrymen from their bondage to ecclesiastical despotism and he demonstrated to the world that an improved belief can do wonders in uplifting humanity from a lower to a higher state of spiritual consciousness.

Christian Science explains the true Principle of Jesus' teaching and elucidates the theory of non-resistance to evil. Equipped with the sword of the Spirit and inspired with an understanding of the omnipotence of God, the entire practice of Christian warfare undergoes a radical change. Instead of attacking evil as if evil were something or somebody, the scientific or metaphysical method is to "overcome evil with good." While this plan is not new so far as its theory is concerned, yet since the time of the early Christian church there has been no general application of the divine Mind as a practical remedy for sickness and sin.

In order to revive this Principle of non-resistance to evil by establishing the claims of good; it is necessary to study the letter and acquire the true spirit of divine metaphysics. This study and practice if pursued honestly and persistently will give one the ability to reason away the insidious suggestions of evil without becoming angry or frightened at the forms they assume. What may be termed the great revelation of Christian Science is founded upon the fact that "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all" (Science and Health, p. 468).

This fundamental or basic idea upon which rests the entire superstructure of metaphysical Science is rapidly becoming the platform of many advanced thinkers, even in the domain of so-called physical science.

When Jesus said "resist not evil" we know that he did not mean that man kind should helplessly give itself up to the imposition of evil. "On the con-

trary, he both taught and practised the most completely successful method of annihilating evil that has ever been offered to the human race. His plan differed from all man-made systems of religion and ethics in that he commenced by casting the beam out of his own eye before attempting to remove the mote from the eye of the one supposed to be in error. Having first wrestled with and overcome his own belief in the reality of evil Jesus was enabled to behold "the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals" (Science and Health, p. 476). By this means Mrs. Eddy states that we ourselves may prove that man is enabled to heal sickness and sin. Jesus literally overcame his own sense of evil with good, and thus he proved to humanity that "now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." The healing of the Centurion's servant by means of absent treatment was a well-defined illustration of the fact that the thinking that went on in the mind of the great Metaphysician was able to expel pain, even though the patient was many miles away. Thus the power of a right understanding of God and man was shown to be practically unlimited by any seeming barrier of time or space.

When Jesus said "he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also," he certainly must have meant that the mental method which he had been teaching and demonstrating must be adopted by mankind if they would reproduce the same results in their warfare against evil that he had accomplished. The fact that hundreds of thousands of living witnesses exist today who are able to bear testimony to their personal healing through Christian Science practice ought to be sufficient to convince the most skeptical that evil may always be overcome by an understanding of good.

While good does in fact most successfully destroy evil even to the total extinction and annihilation of all evil within the area when the omnipresence of good has been demonstrated by mankind, still this is very far from constituting resistance to evil as if evil were real. Following his remonstrance against the old time teaching of justice without mercy, Jesus said "Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away." As shown in the light of Christian Science this is the true method of conquering one's own tendency to resist evil with evil and of acquiring that state of unselfish humanhood which must precede any successful attempt to emulate the works of the great Physician and to demonstrate man's ability to overcome evil with good.

Good Manners at School

Writing in a teachers magazine, the Normal Institute, a teacher sets forth an idea that finds application elsewhere than in the schoolroom. He says:

I believe it is a good plan for teachers to visit other schools; I closed school two days and visited the principal schoolrooms of this section. Some of these had almost perfect order and others had the worst order I have ever seen in a schoolroom. But I wish to call attention to what I thought was the principal cause of the difference.

I noticed that in the orderly rooms the teacher was a model of good manners—a perfect lady. In the disorderly rooms the teacher was not very polite; the pupils never heard her say "Please," "Thank you," etc. It was always an absolute command. One teacher was actually rude! His pupils answered him in the way he had taught them. For the sake of these little ones, let us be an example in good manners, if we accomplish nothing else.

Practised Their Scales

Fred Lennox, spending the summer in Chicago, took a flat close to a railroad, which he surrendered after a week's occupancy.

"I think I could have become used to the trains going by in the night," he said, "but every morning at 8 o'clock two engines came under my window and rehearsed until noon."—Chicago Evening Post.

ALLEGED EXTRAVAGANCE OF MOTORING

WHILE devotees of the aviation meets are already beginning to regard the automobile chiefly as a useful aid in getting where the birdmen do congregate and for similar practical service, papers still take a text for various disquisitions from the fat-wheeled and panting roadsters. The swift swirling of the nation's spare cash into the pockets of automobile manufacturers is subject for many

a homily on extravagance and the like. But after all the fact simply is, on close analysis, that the people are spending their moneys in this direction instead of others. Restaurant folk in the big cities complain that their former patrons are off in the distant country cool and fresh-nosed, theater-going is said to have lessened, fashionable folk care less for dress—indeed they make it quite the thing to look rough and ready for a rushing drive somewhere; the stalls of light fiction are heavy with their load, and many another lure that once called the dancing dollars forth now waits in vain. Of the things mentioned here, not one is so wholesome and happy a means of enjoyment as the motor car. The automobile then, is not a sign of present day falling away from higher standards, but exactly the opposite.

Of course it is possible to abuse any form of pleasure, and reckless driving, carelessness of other people's rights, receives its proper disapprobation from the great body of automobilists as from the public press. But a sport that keeps people out in the open and gives opportunity for so much expression of neighborly kindness as most automobile folk show, besides keeping the driver alert to manual cleverness in tinkering the car as well as controlling it, seems very much to the good.

To Arcady

Come, tired soul, to Arcady
And hear the fountain singing.
The fountain knows as much as we:
Who sees what angels tend it,
And all their wisdom lend it!
It has a brave philosophy,
In ecstacy upspringing.

It sings what'er the weather be,
Its days are calm and even;
Its nights are sweet-with mystery—
Of perfume from the meadow,
Of moon and stars and shadow;
And though it smiles old earth to see,
It still aspires to Heaven.

O lovely land of Arcady,
With sun and fountain streaming,
Set all our primed fancies free,
That we like children roaming
May yet to thee be homing.
With songs of færy rhapsody,
And hearts divinely dreaming.
—Louise Morgan Hill in Harpers Weekly.

About Jonas Bronck

Even in New York comparatively few residents know the origin of the name Bronck. It came from an early settler, Jonas Bronck, who with two companions sailed from Holland in the private armed ship Fire of Troy, and arrived in New Amsterdam in July, 1639. Bronck at once obtained from the Dutch West India Company a grant of 500 acres of land in what is now Westchester county, "lying between the Great Kill" (the Harlem river) and the Aquahung (the Bronx river). An old "Tracing of Bronckland" is still preserved in the office of the secretary of state at Albany, and the location of John Bronck's house is shown thereon.—Argonaut.

BIBLE IN LITERATURE

HOW much all English literature owes to the Bible is realized only by a very close student of the Scriptures. Shakespeare, for example, is an especially interesting study for this, seeking the allusions to scriptural passages, which must have been familiar to him from the Tyndale versions. One such is noted for illustration, in the Kansas City Star, which says:

The tenth verse of the eighteenth psalm is this:

"And he rode upon a cherub and did fly; yea he did fly upon the wings of the wind."

There is the inspiration for Shakespeare's mystical lines in "Macbeth" about "heaven's cherubim horsed upon the sightless couriers of the air."

Romance of the Days
and Nights of Fez

WE were much pleased in securing an attractive house during our stay in Fez. It lay in the midst of a large garden, in which almost every imaginable kind of fruit grew semi-wild. Our dining room was a commodious veranda, paved with mosaic and enclosed by Moorish columns and arches. Just in front of the veranda a crystal pool, into which the water tumbled joyously, cooled the air by day and lulled us to sleep by night. A mosaic walk around the foundation was shaded by orange and lemon trees bearing golden fruit. The rooms were paved with brilliant mosaics and the walls decorated with bright tiles. The beds were alcoves, some three feet above the floor and ornamented with mosaic work and tiles, on which a single mattress was laid.

Writing thus of a trip in the east some one says in the National Geographic Magazine:

How romantic were those moonlit evenings on the veranda, as we watched the play of shadows among the trees and listened to the music of the splashing waters, while Mohammed in his white robes glided back and forth serving us. "No less graven in our memory are the hours spent on the flat roof, with the great, mysterious, silent city stretching white out into the moonlight, the foliage of slender, nodding palms only serving to make the graceful outlines of the minarets stand out the more boldly upon the dark shadows of the mountains."

Boston's Four Museums

It is extremely doubtful if any city of its size in this country, or many abroad, can equal Boston's quartet of art museums, says Progress, and specifies the Museum of Fine Arts, the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum and the Germanic Museum—the two latter being attached to Harvard University. The Japanese department of the Museum of Fine Arts, for example, with its 3000 paintings, its 8800 prints, its 5300 pieces of pottery, its 1400 specimens of metal work, its 400 lacquers and its collection of netsuke, wood carvings and embroideries, is the finest in existence. The department of classical antiquity, with its 1300 Greek vases and thousands of other specimens in marble and precious stones, and the print department, with its 74,000 engravings, etchings and lithographs, are probably unequalled on this continent.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

About Soap Bubbles

What is a soap bubble? Nothing but a film of water molecules held together by the cohesive power of soap in solution. A soap bubble's size and strength depend upon the right composition of the mixture that furnishes its material. The colors in a soap bubble are, according to Harper's Weekly, due to what is known as the interference of light, and depend upon the varying thickness of the film of water.

The observer who watches a bubble as it is blown will notice that the colors rapidly chase one another over the filmy globe. He will also see that they vary in hue, growing less and less bright at the top of the bubble, because there gravity stretches it downward and makes the film thinnest.

Mississippi by Canoe

Three young men in a boat, to say nothing of the rest of the outfit, are floating down the Mississippi river on a month's journey to St. Louis where they will enter Washington University when the fall term opens, said the St. Louis Republic recently. The boys have made the trip before and they think a 1000-mile trip by canoe is just the sort of thing to train them for a winter's

Picture Puzzle



What European city?

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, October 24, 1911

The Aldrich Plan as Revised

ALTHOUGH manifestly subjected to careful revision, cognizance having been taken of strictures and objections raised in different quarters, the Aldrich plan of monetary legislation, with the view to banking and currency reform, remains practically as originally recommended by the former senator from Rhode Island to his associates on the monetary commission last January. That is to say, it has not been changed fundamentally. It provides, as in the first draft, for the organization of a national reserve association with a capital of approximately \$300,000,000, in which the United States government and the banks owning shares in the association shall be the only depositors. No change is made in the matter of dividing the country into fifteen financial districts, each district forming a local association, to be represented in the branches and finally in the central organization through the election of directors; an arrangement, it is held, which will make it impossible for any section or set of bankers to control the whole.

The details are many and more or less intricate, but they are of small consequence compared with the proposition itself. If the principle is accepted—if there should be agreement as to the feasibility and wisdom of conferring upon any human agency the powers which would go with practically absolute control over financial affairs—the machinery may be easily adjusted.

It is no secret that some of the most prominent among those who believe in banking and currency reform as a public necessity are by no means prepared to take a step which might lead to the concentration of a tremendous and dangerous power in the hands of a few. The very fact that a doubt exists as to the possibility of framing laws that will safeguard the rights of the common people sufficiently and at all times under such circumstances is almost enough in itself to defeat the proposal. For there should be no doubt in a matter where so much is involved. It is not enough to say that those who might obtain control of such an association would not think of misusing it, would not go so far as to employ it to forward their own ends at the cost of the nation and its people—they must not be given the opportunity. It is an axiom sanctified by sore experience that liberty is something not merely to be guarded, but to be guarded jealously. It cannot be safely trusted to another's keeping. Nothing would justify the placing of the temptation to betray the liberty of a people in the hands of any class or body of individuals.

The proper subject of debate, then, first of all, is whether the people of the United States are willing, even in their own apparent material interest, to let control over the money of the country, public and private, pass into the hands of an association of their own creation. If they can agree that this may be wisely and safely done, arrangement of details will be but a secondary matter. They must be quite certain, however, that they have considered the whole subject thoroughly, calmly, patiently and prayerfully before passing upon it, or before permitting their representatives in Congress to pass upon it.

Geography and Circulation

DISCUSSING the matter along a familiar line, a far western contemporary calls attention to the drift of certain kinds of American money in certain directions; how the East takes to paper, for instance, the middle West to silver and the Pacific West to gold. As we have recently pointed out, the geography of money in this country is not quite as interesting as it used to be. There was a time when one starting out from Boston with a roll of bills was likely to have them converted largely into silver dollars in Chicago and transformed into gold coin in San Francisco. But the silver dollar is only rarely seen in the middle West now, and paper bills circulate freely everywhere.

Even the strange geographical phases of the quarter, nickel and copper question are becoming less noticeable. Forty years ago small articles sold mostly two-for-a-quarter throughout the West; the best that could be done with the single article was 15 cents. Nickels made their appearance in rather an apologetic way, and the penny was tossed into a nail keg if by any chance one found its way into the general store. But all this is changed. There is still a fondness for gold coin in the Pacific West but throughout the stretch from the eastern slope of the Rockies to the Atlantic, anything in the money line that has a genuine ring, or a genuine feel, is acceptable as legal tender.

The geography of money is much more interesting abroad. It is especially so to American travelers. The crossing of a river or a mountain, or even of an imaginary line, on the continent of Europe brings the tourist into a new country as regards currency as well as other things. This is to be expected. It is not so much the appearance of the new money as the disappearance of the old that mystifies him. An hour ago he was handling one kind of money, thinking in it, making calculations in it, purchasing things with it; now the currency is completely changed; even the coins he brought in with him are soon supplanted with those of the new country. Americans experience something like this in crossing to and fro between the United States and Canada or Mexico, but one must cross the continent of Europe to realize how suddenly and completely money conforms to geography and, apparently, with how little effort on anybody's part. The change is often more sudden and pronounced than that of language or of race. It is a serious question whether the differences in the character of the medium of exchange do not go very far toward maintaining the "foreign" fiction—the belief among "one people" that they are essentially different somehow from their neighbors and that their interests cannot by any possibility be practically the same.

However this may be, it is encouraging to learn that the movement for a universal currency is not going to rest. The idea has taken a very firm hold upon many people on both sides of the ocean, who are convinced that a uniform system of coinage would not only be promotive of international trade, but would go very far toward bringing about that closer relationship between the various peoples of the earth which is so necessary to the cause of universal brotherhood and peace.

ANGLO-AMERICAN womankind never knew a less flattering man of letters than Rudyard Kipling, whose prose and verse ever have been keyed to suit the masculine taste, and quite indifferent to feminine approbation. In the "Vampire" he depicted the ways of a class of women who tempt men to their destruction; and in his latest poem, "The Female of the Species," he limns the woman reformer bent on social reconstruction, who is

"Wedded to convictions—in default of grosser ties;
Her contentions are her children, heaven help him who denies!"

Alas, poor Rudyard!

IT SEEMS a trifle strange, in view of the progress made in every other direction, that so little progress should be made in the matter of expediting justice. The method of selecting juries still in vogue is a thousand years behind many modern improvements.

It is said that the change of administration in Mexico came two years earlier than anticipated, but recent events indicate that there is still something to be done below the Rio Grande before all hands are contented.

It is all nonsense to talk of the tenseness of cold commercialism in this country so long as scores of men will stand in line through a whole night in order to buy tickets for a baseball game.

IN THE van of the President and the members of Congress, the White House cow, after capturing blue ribbons and medals galore, returns to Washington prepared to do its duty.

THE bureau of statistics at Washington takes occasion to show manufacturers and exporters that there is only one best way in which to ship goods to their destination.

AN INTERESTING contest might be arranged between Sarah Bernhardt's reported last appearances and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson's reported resignations.

STRANGE! Some American railroads are waking up to the fact that in less than two years there will be a waterway in competition for transcontinental traffic.

THE news from China is anything but reassuring. Another opportunity for the doing of some unselfish and humane work seems to await the powers.

THE finance commission of Boston comes to support of the scheme for use of the city's school buildings as civic centers, with practical recommendations to the mayor by which legal obstacles now in the way can be overcome. This journal already has specified desirable action by the city council favorable to an ordinance now before it, which will aid. Legislative approval also is necessary if authority is to vest in the school committee to raise the requisite revenue needed for the supplementary work to be done for adults and youth. Public opinion only has to be informed on this matter to support the plan and any extra taxation it may involve. Reduced to economic terms it is simply a question of full utilization of a costly plant that now is only partially used and hence an unprofitable investment. The most progressive and alert state in the Union in educational experimentation, Wisconsin, is committed to the entire program of those who urge making the school, house a center of civic uplift for all members of a community. It has a state superintendent of this special field of educational effort. Rochester, N. Y., and Cleveland, O., have demonstrated beyond all cavil what can be done with a school plant so used and generously supported. Cleveland, for instance, now has fifty school auditoriums fully equipped for all sorts of lectures and entertainments. These halls are used by fifteen improvement associations, by Grand Army posts, and by several civic leagues. In forty of the school buildings mothers' clubs hold regular sessions and aid in binding school and home together, a most difficult task in a modern city, and quite impossible unless the school acts as host and extends its hospitality. On Sundays, immigrants and illiterates, toiling during the week and for any reason unable to attend the night schools, are made to understand the rudiments of Americanism. Where school gymnasiums and libraries exist they serve the neighborhood full instead of only part time as formerly. School baths that make it possible for pupils to be clean as well as intelligent are available out of school hours for adult kindred of the children and for the community in general. Seven years of experiment have brought economy of operation with a maximum of results, and aided much in making Cleveland socially united and vigilant in self-development and enrichment.

Philippines a Military Base

IF IT becomes necessary for the United States, as following the Boxer outbreak, to land troops in China or to strengthen the American fleet in Chinese waters, then the advantage which the possession of the Philippines gives will be clearer. Russia and Japan only will rival the United States in the facility with which troops can be utilized in case of need. Latest reports from Manila indicate that military officials there are getting ready for service. Possible action also is implied by reports from Tokio, where of necessity there is acute interest in the revolution against the dynasty.

While Japan has no particular desire at this particular hour to assume any more responsibility as a governing power on the Asiatic continent, neither can she let slip a chance for getting ultimate control of such territory; and she may be counted upon to take advantage of any chance that opens. A "reform" Chinese government, victorious over the Manchu dynasty, and popularly supported, will be even less amenable to Japanese guidance and manipulation than the present regime. Japan therefore is silent, but ready to do what must be done to further national ambitions. At the same time the Mikado is aware that he is under some obligation to aid China against European exploitation. Two loyalties clash. Which will Japan choose? No doubt the rise of a powerful neighbor in China must cause partial rectification of Japan's policy and status among the powers. But, on the other hand, if China is fairly treated by Japan, the moral and pecuniary gain to the Japanese will be certain. Only Japan's shortsightedness will under the Asiatics in a formal resistance to the west on its military and political sides.

Schoolhouses Civic Centers

IN THE entire history of the country there has seldom been a period in which there has been wider and stronger confidence in its material resources. This is a fact that comes out prominently in every discussion of the business situation. It is as evident in the tone of those who would arrest certain present-day industrial tendencies as it is in the appeals of those interests that want to be let alone. Nowhere is there doubt as to the ability of the nation to meet handsomely every reasonable demand of its people. The impression which comes to the studious observer of present conditions, even when viewed at their worst, is that the country is restlessly marking time and impatiently awaiting the word to go forward.

On all sides there is general agreement on the point that fundamentally the financial, commercial and industrial situation in the United States is sound. There is no overbuilding, no overproduction, no wild speculation. Although business has slackened greatly, there has been no general shutting down of the factories, no general cutting of wages, none of that retrenchment incident to previous business halts in which tens of thousands of workmen have suddenly been thrown out of employment. Production has been greatly curtailed in some lines, but things are kept going. The check to the nation's onward swing is manifest mainly in a disposition everywhere not to go into anything new, and to allow construction and expansion to wait upon a change in the outlook.

It is with regard to this outlook that the reasoning faculties of those whom circumstances have made large and even determining factors in public affairs should be brought into play. The big men in politics and the big men in business—the leading men in all fields of activity—have a tremendous responsibility to meet in the adjustment of affairs so that the country can go about its legitimate business. Whatever differences may exist as to methods, their settlement can be brought about with greater certainty if it be taken up dispassionately. The common statement that there can be little, if any, change in the present situation until after the presidential election is a reflection upon the intelligence as well as the patriotism of those engaged prominently in public life. It leaves the unpleasant inference that the welfare of the country is to be held in abeyance, that the interests of millions are to be played with, while a partisan political contest is being fought out. It leaves even a more serious inference than this, that the parties are prepared to stir up and employ prejudices with no worthier purpose than that of creating issues confusing rather than enlightening to the electorate.

There is no good reason why a presidential election should have a tendency to disturb the affairs of a hundred million people. There is no good reason why these people should be left in doubt—and frequently in dread—as to general governmental policies. If those who are foremost in affairs, local, state and national, forgetting small politics and having an eye single to the common good, will only give form and expression to the same and righteous views which dominate them, they can measurably check, if they will not actually stop, the partisan campaign schemes that are looking to the creation of mere excitement and the exploitation of class bitterness in the hope of centering public attention upon their issues and candidates and obtaining the support of the emotional and unthinking. It is a great need of the country today that its right-minded citizenship, representative of all shades of opinion, shall call a halt upon political plans for making a shuttlecock of industry.

J. PLUVIUS has taken nine straight—not games—but rainy, cloudy days to his credit. But you cannot use baseball phraseology in connection with the weather, for when the sun is having his inning he is out.

BROOKS' comet is again developing a tail. It extended over twenty degrees when last seen. It remains to be seen how many columns in extent the present tale will develop.

QUESTION: Is Mr. Taft to get credit for breaking the monopoly of the umbrella man?

THE news disseminated recently from the headquarters of the teams engaged in the world series of baseball games may not do full or even scant justice to the individual players. It is to be hoped sincerely that it does not, for it is of a character calculated to leave a rather disagreeable impression on public thought. It tells of "intense bitterness of feeling" between the rivals for championship honors, of "an ugly temper," of the prevalence of "moods" in the two camps that are anything but edifying; and on top of all this it deals with certain outbreaks of sordid sentiment that, to say the least, are neither idealistic nor heroic.

Of course, nobody expects the impossible of men thrown into enforced idleness; no reasonable person, at least, expects from ball players virtues that are uncommon among men in general, but there seems to be creeping into the ranks of these professionals a false conception of their relation to the public. This is chargeable in large part to the public itself, whose tendency is to personalize the national game and to lead the players to believe that they hold individually a more important place in its thought than does the game itself.

This is an unfortunate mistake, and one that, should it go uncorrected, would eventually deprive baseball as a game of the high standing it now holds in public esteem. It is unavoidable that individual players shall be made much of, and it is not desirable that individual merit shall be overlooked, but it is team work that counts in the end, and there is no one man, nor are there any two or three men, in any team who bears the whole weight of, or should have the whole credit for, its work.

Personalizing the game leads to just such conditions as are reported to have existed in the rival team headquarters during the last few days. Under its influence individual players become somewhat confused as to the public's real attitude, which differs hardly in any respect from that it holds toward players of another kind. They forget that, after all, what the public is mostly concerned in is the entertainment it can draw from the game of baseball, and that no individual player could alone long hold its interest. The public wants to think well of the individual player, but its opinion of him is not likely to be improved by learning of his intense bitterness toward other players or of his anxiety lest he shall not get all that he feels should come to him of the gate receipts or from moving picture privileges.

A Time for Calm Reasoning

The League Series—an Unpleasant Phase